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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1874. NO. 37.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

SEARCHING FOR THE BROKEN CABLE.

LONDON, October 17.—The steamship Dacia, of the United States Cable Company's fleet, has started to assist in recovering the broken cable.

LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, October 17.—Glasgow University will elect a Lord Rector November 16. An active canvass is in progress. The Conservative students support Disraeli for re-election. The Liberals are divided, some going for Forster and others favoring Ralph Waldo Emerson.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, October 18.—The postoffice lines notice that, in accordance with the decision of New Zealand Government, mails will again be sent to that colony by way of San Francisco.

VON ARNIM CLOSELY CONFINED.

Dispatches from Berlin represent that Count Von Arnim has been excluded from all communications with the outer world.

THE SPANISH STEAMER NIENES.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from St. Jean De Luse reports that a Spanish gunboat has been allowed to tow the steamer Nienes into the harbor of San Sebastian.

Germany.

REASONS FOR VON ARNIM'S ARREST.

LONDON, October 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says that Count Von Arnim's case is becoming intelligible. It appears that Bismarck became indignant at the Count for preferring an Ultramontane monarchy in France to a comparatively liberal and pacific republic, and determined to remove him; not wishing, however, to offend, Count Bismarck wrote him censorious letters, which he expected would induce the Count to resign. Von Arnim, refusing, was finally absolutely dismissed, and took with him Bismarck's letters, now represented to be so fearfully offensive. A dispatch also says that it is reported the letters have been publicly offered for sale.

France.

ELECTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY.

PARIS, October 17.—Partial returns of elections for members of the Assembly, which were held in three departments today, have been received. In Pas-de-Calais and Seine-et-Oise, MM. Brosme and Senard, Republicans, are ahead, and in Alpes-Maritimes, M. Medecin, French Nationalist, has a majority, as far as heard from.

THE COLUMN VENDOME.

It is officially announced that the rebuilding of the Column Vendome will be completed next month, and that the statue of Napoleon, which is nearly finished, will be placed on the monument.

NEUTRALITY IN SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The French Government has issued fresh orders forbidding the residence of Spaniards in the eight communes bordering on Spain. Some thirty Carlists have accordingly received notices to quit, while the Prefect of the department of the Lower Pyrenees, whose conduct is one of the subjects of Spanish complaint, will shortly be removed.

THE SURRENDER OF THE DETAINED SPANISH STEAMER UNOFFICIALLY DEMANDED.

BAYONNE, October 18.—The steamer Nienes, which was detained by the French authorities, on the representation of the Spanish Consul at Bayonne that she contained contraband of war for the Carlists, is held under guard in the port of Socoa. The Mayor of Urun and the Spanish Consul at Hendaye have arrived there in a Spanish gunboat and demanded the surrender of the steamer. The Captain of the port answers that he is without authority to comply. The Spanish Government has not yet made any formal demand on France for the vessel.

Spain.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

BAYONNE, October 18.—Four hundred Carlists have been captured by the Republican troops near Albacete. In a recent engagement at Amposta one thousand Carlists were killed. The Navarreze soldiers of Don Carlos' army refuse to leave their province and march into Leon. Don Carlos has appointed the Duke of Perma and Counts Caserta and Bardi to important commands. The Carlist chieftain Nara has destroyed eleven bridges on the Valencia and Tarragona Railroad.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 17.—The steamships Abyssinia and Idaho have arrived out.

LONDON, October 18.—Steamships Ohio, from Philadelphia, and Silesia, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, October 18.—Steamship City of Richmond, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 17, 2 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ @ 3¾ cent., or ¾ @ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92¾@92⅞; for account 92¾@92⅞. United States bonds—'67s, 105¼; '65s, 1867, 103; 10-40's, 103⅝; new 5's, 104. New York Central, 96. Erie, 77½@77⅝, declined. 47. Tallow 43s 6d@44s.

PARIS, October 17.—Rentes 61 francs.

FRANKFORT, October 17.—United States bonds—'67s, 1882, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales; American 3,300; speculation and export 500. Breadstuffs unchanged.

THE BLACK HILLS.

e Sioux Give Explorers a Warm Reception.

YANKTON, D. T., October 17.—A party of ven persons, five of them residents of nkton, who left here ten days ago for Black Hills, were attacked by a party Sioux Indians while in camp at the uth of Little Platte river, and in a fight ich ensued, John Lowe was shot dead, L. Baden, mortally, and two others of party severely wounded, while the ians are believed to have lost at least killed and wounded. The survivors the white party have returned to this . Apprehensions are felt for the safety a party of twenty-seven, who left this for the Black Hills, and who intended ravel in the track of the Yankton party. Indians are understood to express a ermination to prevent the white men ering the hills at all hazards.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

e Emperor William, of Germany, will Victor Emanuel next year.

e steamer Salvador sailed from San ncisco for Panama on Saturday.

e family of General Sherman leave shington for St. Louis, *via* New York, y.

se Ball—At New York, Alantics 9, uals 2. At Philadelphia, Bostons 5, adelphias 2.

e steamers Oder, from Bremen, and hia and Adriatic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York.

Johnson spoke a few brief hours at phis, last Saturday, on the political tions of the day.

e Louisville Exposition closed Saturday night, after an unprecedentedly successful season of seven weeks.

meeting of Cubans in Kingston, Jaa, on the tenth inst., was dispersed by olice under orders from the Governor.

r. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, has ably declined the call recently received m from the Church of the Messiah, in York.

ricket match between representatives Louis and Springfield, Ill., at the place, Saturday, resulted in favor of rmer—74 to 73.

gal has been visited by a frightful e which caused general havoc. The ph lines were prostrated and cars from the track.

reported that, when the Pacific Mail any's new steamers are all on the e side of the continent, they will esh a line to Australia and the Fiji ds, *via* Honolulu.

Brazilian Government has declined erfore with the steamer Panama, detention at Rio Grande was re- d by the authorities of Buenos . The steamer sailed Saturday for o de la Platte.

hardest gale of the season was g at Sault Ste. Marie on Saturday. ropeller Manistee was aground in bee rapids. The steamer Fostaria, with coal, struck a rock near Detour nd sank in three minutes.

Guatemala earthquake of Septemresulted in the loss of two hundred nd twenty-five thousand dollars' of property. The town of Duennas tally destroyed. The Government ered supplies of flour for the suffrom Salvador and California.

monstration in honor of the election , Payne to Congress, was held in ental Park, Cleveland, Saturday Torchlight processions, cannonadusic, fireworks and an illumination he features of the occasion. Now, was a Democrat.

UTAH.

War on Railroad Gamblers---Suspension of Two Mines---Iron and Railway Interests of the Territory---The Adams Murder---Cannon's Case---Ann Eliza's Alimony---Brigham Young's Health.

SALT LAKE, October 17.—The "monte" men, who have been for so long time plying their calling along the Central Pacific Railroad, are reported as leaving that field on account of the efforts of that company for their arrest and punishment.

The McHenry mine, in Parley's canon, has stopped work, having now 1,500 to 2,000 tons of ore on hands. The trouble is believed to have been caused by failure in the payment for their new and expensive mill recently erected. This season mining operations in Utah have been more successful than any previous year. It is reported that the Mono mine has stopped work. This is supposed to be on account of a disagreement between the owners. This was considered the best mine in the Territory.

A telegram from Cedar City, Utah, says the iron furnace at that place is in successful operation and is expected to make five tons of pig iron per day. Some of this iron has been shipped to Provo, the present terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad. Arrangements for the extension of this railroad southward are now being made. Bishop Sharp having gone East to arrange for funds. A vein of iron ore has been discovered in Morgan county, Utah, five miles from the Union Pacific Railroad, which is claimed to equal any discoveries of this kind in Wyoming.

Workmen are employed on the grade of the Utah Western narrow-gauge from this place, and cars are promised to be running to Lake Point before spring.

The Territorial Attorney General arrived from Bountiful last evening, where he has been conducting an investigation in the case of the murder of Mrs. Adams. Her husband was arrested on suspicion of the murder, but no evidence of his complicity in the crime was proven. It was at first supposed that she was shot through the window from the outside, but it is now believed that she was shot by some one inside the house. The affair is as much a mystery as before.

George Q. Cannon has not yet been arrested, and it is not positively proven, outside of the officers of the court and the Grand Jury, that an indictment has been found against him. No decision has yet been given in the Ann Eliza alimony case. Brigham Young's health is very poor, and his life is believed to be of short duration.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Improvement of Navigation Begun--The First Wing Dam Completed.

ST. PAUL, October 17.—The first of the system of wing dams for the improvement of navigation on the upper Mississippi was completed to-day. It is located at Pig's Eye bar, about four miles below this city, one of the most troublesome obstructions to navigation on the upper Mississippi. The dam is about six hundred feet long, and has been constructed at a comparatively small expense, under the direction of J. H. Macomb, of the United States Engineer Corps, by Capt. Jno. B. Davis, of the Government dredge boat Montana. The work was to-day viewed by a party of the influential business men of this city, and at the banquet given on the Montana the plan was indorsed by remarks made by Senator Ramsey, Capt. Russel Blakely (one of the oldest and best steamboatmen in the country), and by others, and by a set of resolutions adopted unanimously. The remedial result of the work is already apparent.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Zanesville Thief Arrested Near Uniontown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 18, 1874.

Two detectives from Zanesville passed through here Thursday on the trail of a man who stole a load of tinware, together with a wagon and horses. They arrested him near Uniontown and arrived here this evening on their way to Zanesville with the prisoner, who was heavily ironed.

Homicide in Huntington, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., October 18, 1874.

Near Cassville, Wayne county, a few days ago, during a quarrel, William Webb struck Dick Faris with a stone, knocking him down. Faris got up and Webb ran, pursued by Faris, who fired a revolver, the ball taking effect in Webb's side. Faris left and has not been captured. Webb is in a critical condition.

Arrest of an Alabama Politician for Conspiracy.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., October 17.—Col. Thomas B. Whittemore, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party of Sumter county, was arrested at Livingston to-day on a charge of conspiracy to injure Detective Hester. A Democratic meeting advertised was about to assemble when the arrest was made. This was the first Democratic meeting the citizens of Sumter county had attempted to hold since Detective Hester took control of the county, three weeks ago. There are two United States Commissioners, both Republicans, in Livingston, but Whittemore is to be carried to Mobile, to be tried before Commissioner Gillette. Detective Hester has had a Sheriff's *posse*, of about fifty men, arrested for quelling a negro riot in Sumter, and arrests are still being made.

A Couple of Louisiana Items.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17.—The Concordia parish Grand Jury, composed of two white men and the rest colored, have found a true bill against Dave Young, a colored member of the Legislature, for embezzling $30,000 belonging to the parish. They also found a true bill against Owen Stewart, Sheriff, for obtaining property under false pretenses.

The Clinton feud between the Breaux, Weber and Gair Republican factions, culminated to-day in the attempted assassination, between Bayou Sara and Jackson, La., of John Gair, the Independent Republican candidate for the Senate, by parties unknown. Gair was wounded, but not dangerously.

JACKSON, LA., 4 P. M., *via* CLINTON, LA., October 18.—At a mass meeting of the colored people held at this place, called at the instigation of E. L. Webber, Breaux and Low, a riot took place about 5 o'clock P. M., between the Breaux and Gair men, in which four colored men were shot, three probably fatally. In the morning the Hon. Jno. Gair was waylaid and shot, as rumor says, to prevent him from speaking to the meeting. Some of the Breaux orators assailed Mr. Gair; hence the riot. Colored people, in numbers of ten and twelve, are patroling the streets on horseback with guns. The United States Supervisor, Captain T. H. Jenks, has been consulted, and it is probable he will call out the United States troops. Great excitement prevails. Webber and Breaux have just arrived from Bayou Sara and brought Winchester rifles to furnish the rioters.

Murder of a Well-known Citizen of Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 17.—This evening, at half-past eight, Jerry Picard, a well-known citizen, was walking with his wife on North Sixth street, when two men rushed upon them. One held Mrs. Picard, while the other shot her husband in the head, the ball entering the right ear. The shot will prove fatal. The murderers then ran off. The motive for the act is not known. This occurred in a public part of the city.

Sentence of a Jersey City Murderer.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Michael Murphy, of Jersey City, has been found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Hajus, at Nanuet, on the 19th of April last, and sentenced to be hanged on December 4.

Murder on a Baltimore Vessel at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—Last night, in an affray on the bark E. H. Kinepman, from Baltimore, John Whitman, her first mate, shot and instantly killed Peter Doran, a stevedore on the vessel. Whitman is in custody and claims to have acted in self-defense.

Trouble with Texas Herders in Nebraska---A Citizen Killed---The Ruffians Intrenched on an Island.

OMAHA, October 18.—For several days past, Kearney Junction, Nebraska, has been overrun with a lot of Texas herders, who have committed depredation, but the citizens have banded to attempt their arrest. Matters culminated last night in a row, in which one of the citizens was killed. The herders then retreated to an island in the Platte river, and have fortified themselves. The citizens have telegraphed to Governor Furnass for arms and ammunition, and he has ordered them forwarded from Lincoln without delay. In the meantime, the citizens will do all they can to confine the desperadoes to the island.

An Army Officer Killed by a Jealous Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—Major Henry Larkins, recently of the post in this city, was shot and instantly killed last night, at Calestago, by E. J. Maybridge, of this city. Jealousy of the latter's wife is supposed to be the cause of the murder.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1874.

THE REPORTED GRAIN FAILURES.

In relation to the reported failures of grain merchants, Lathrop, of Lathrop & Engs, states: "We are going on with business and with no interruption, except the return of drafts made by one Western house which we have declined to pay." Stillwell, of Winslow, Stillwell & Co., said: "There is no foundation whatever for the statements. We pay everything that comes in, and are ready to pay all that we owe." A representative of Lathrop & Co., No. 4 Front street, states also that there is no interruption to business, and that they are going on as usual.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1874.

THE VON ARNIM CASE EXPLAINED—THE LETTERS SOUGHT FOR BY BISMARCK—HOW THE AMBASSADOR TO PARIS ATTEMPTED TO UNDERMINE THE HEAD OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

A *Herald* Washington special gives a version of the arrest of Count Von Arnim, obtained, as the *Herald* says editorially, from the highest available sources in America upon German affairs. The following are the points: The Count was sent to Paris as Ambassador, explicitly charged to maintain the most peaceful and agreeable course in all his dealings with the French officials. Bismarck himself prepared the instructions which were to guide Count Von Arnim in his new position. No sooner had the Ambassador presented his credentials and been formally received by Thiers, than he began to make himself offensive to everybody connected with the French Government. It seemed that the Count had accepted the trust fully determined to again involve Germany and France in hostilities or compel his Government to increase the army of occupation in France. His first step was most extraordinary and unprecedented, addressing Emperor William privately, criticising the policy of Bismarck as unworthy the Government, and excusing his familiarity on the ground that he could not confidentially communicate through the Foreign Office. This was the beginning of a correspondence between Bismarck, as Chancellor, and Von Arnim, as Ambassador, comprising eighty-two communications, which Von Arnim withdrew from the archives of the Embassy at Paris, and which the German Government, through the Criminal Court at Berlin, now seeks to recover. The first intimation the Berlin Foreign Office had of Von Arnim's intrigue was through the leading Catholic papers of Germany pressing Von Arnim as the successor of Bismarck and denouncing the latter as wholly unworthy of the high position he held. The letter of Von Arnim to the Emperor was promptly sent to the Chancellor, resulting in a sharp and imperative note to the Count that correspondence on matters pertaining to the policy and interests of the Empire must be held only with the Foreign Office. To this Von Arnim replied, not abating his pronounced hostility to Bismarck, and renewing his criticism of instructions which had been prepared by Bismarck. It then became a serious question at Berlin what to do with the Count. To recall him at this early stage of the new relations of Germany with France, would have led other European nations to believe that there was some foundation for the report of new complications. It was therefore determined to forbear public recognition of Von Arnim's course until such time as it could be done without scandal to the diplomatic relations of Germany with France. Von Arnim succeeded in gaining the cooperation of prominent Catholic members of the German Parliament in his opposition to Bismarck, and the next step was to engage the French press in a quarrel. Thus it was that it became necessary to vigorously use the organ of the German Government in combating the work of Von Arnim, and as often as there appeared in any of the German or French journals evidences of disapproval of the policy of Germany, articles inspired by Bismarck were published denying the assertions on which the attacks were made. The offensive conduct which the Count extended into the administration of MacMahon, and when Von Arnim was directed by Bismarck to assure the new President of the *entente cordiale* on the part of Germany toward France, Von Arnim replied that he was not on good terms with MacMahon, and could not communicate with him. Bismarck forcibly replied that it was the duty of an Ambassador to maintain friendly relations with the officials of the Government to which he was accredited, and not allow his personal feelings to interfere with his official duties. In January last matters reached a crisis. The press telegrams to Berlin and London from Paris showed conclusively that the Count had engaged in a bolder plan than ever. The Embassy had been brought into contempt, while the Berlin Foreign Office was bewildered to find so much information going in every direction, claiming to be of a semi-official character, and which was entirely at variance with the instructions by the Foreign Office. There was but one remedy, and that was to recall Von Arnim and send him to Constantinople. The Count considers the eighty-two letters as of a personal character and not belonging to the Embassy, while Bismarck insists that the papers abstracted were a part of the record of the Embassy addressed to the German Ambassador, and not to Von Arnim personally.

GERMANY AND THE COSTA RICA STORY.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the German Government has positively disclaimed the intention of purchasing a naval station in Costa Rica, with additional assurances that the German Government not only respects the Monroe doctrine but most cordially approves it, and that like the United States, Germany has no need of naval stations in distant countries.

CAPT. JACK AND HIS MURDERS DEFENDED.

A meeting was held to-night in the Hollis Street Church to consider the Indian policy. Father Gleason presided, and in the course of his remarks eulogized Captain Jack and defended his shooting of Major General Canby and Commissioner Thomas. Col. Meacham arose and stated that he took no part in such proceedings, asserting that he believed the assassination of Canby and Thomas a dastardly outrage. Father Gleason then said he had read in the Oregon papers that Meacham was a political adventurer, and had he offered to Captain Jack the terms the President desired, Canby and Thomas would not have been shot. Col. Meacham made no reply to this, but said Gleason had advertised him to speak without his authority. After further wrangling, Colonel Meacham left the church.

THE PEABODY FUND—REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES—MIXED SCHOOLS DISAPPROVED.

The report of Dr. Sears, General Agent of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, is made public. There has been a signal success in some of the more northerly Southern States, while in those further South ground has been lost. The great obstacle to be overcome in maintaining schools, is the deep seated aversion to taxation among the people. The amount of money distributed the past fifteen months is as follows: Virginia, $38,420; North and South Carolina $12,500; Georgia, $10,350; Florida, $10,200; Alabama, $10,000; Mississippi, $4,400; in this State educational matters met with unexpected success; Louisiana, $3,250; Arkansas, $8,400; Tennessee, $36,800; West Virginia, $15,000. Mr. Evarts, on behalf of the committee appointed for the purpose, made a report that the Board, after a most careful comparison of opinions and a most solicitous consideration of all elements of discussion affecting the interests of education for the white and colored population, have unanimously come to the conclusion that compulsory legislation by Congress in favor of mixed schools as a system of public education will be most pernicious to the interests of education in the communities to be affected by it, and that the colored population will suffer a greater share of this disastrous influence. The report was accepted and approved as expressing the unanimous opinion of the trustees.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Lower Lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, northerly winds, clear, cold weather and slight changes of pressure. For the Middle States and New England, rising barometer, northwesterly and northerly winds, cooler and clear weather. Cautionary signals continue at Boston and Wood's Holle.

Midnight Bulletin.

October 18, 1874—10-48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.10	53	N.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.10	50	N.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.04	51	....	Clear.
Fort Sully	29.99	45	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.09	49	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.04	56	....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.06	52	S. W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.00	54	....	Clear.
Louisville	30.07	54	....	Clear.
Memphis	30.09	57	....	Clear.
Nashville	30.08	53	....	Clear.
Omaha	29.99	48	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.02	43	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.00	59	....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.10	58	....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.98	50	E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.13	61	N.	Clear.
Yankton	29.87	62	S. E.	Clear.
North Platte	29.47	56	S.	Clear.

The profits of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, which ended September 30, show an increase over the corresponding months of last year of more than $300,000.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Attorney General Williams the Prominent Candidate.

Debt of the City Thirty-Seven Millions

NO STAMPED ENVELOPES TO BE HAD.

A HARTFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN DEFAULT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1874.

The Russian Mission.

There seem to be adequate reasons for believing that, after all, Attorney General Williams will be the successor of Jewell as Minister to Russia. The appointment, however, if made at all, will not be made until the meeting of Congress, when the chances of confirmation by the Senate can be canvassed. The health of Mrs. Williams has been very delicate for several months, and it is known that her physicians have recommended a change of air.

The Debt of Washington City

is not so great as has been represented. The new Commissioners find that it will reach about twenty-five million dollars, in addition to about twelve million dollars already paid out in cash by the Commissioners—in all about thirty-seven million dollars. This is the sum paid out by the Board of Public Works. The Commissioners say it will take about ten millions more to finish the work already begun.

Stamped Envelope Contract.

The stamped envelope contract question still hangs with the Postmaster General, and the supply is exhausted throughout the country. The Plympton company, of Hartford, are already nearly three weeks behind their contract and yet not an envelope supplied. Postmaster General Jewell refuses to revoke the contract, and will give additional time. It will be several weeks before any envelopes can be furnished. The next lowest bidder claims the contract. The question probably will not be determined for a week or more.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1874.

BOOK THIEVES AT THE CAPITOL.

The police have arrested a gang of book thieves, who have been making extensive depredations on the committee rooms of the Capitol. Thirteen hundred and fifty pounds of documents have been recovered. Most of them are valuable volumes and cannot be replaced. The thieves systematically entered the rooms and carted away their plunder.

PAYMENT OF NOVEMBER INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs that the interest, coming due on the 1st of November, be paid with rebate on and after Monday next, the 26th inst., from which time it will be paid without rebate.

LOUISVILLE.

Mammoth Land Suit---Heirs of a Deceased Rhode Islander Claim a Million Dollars' Worth of the City.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—An important suit was filed in the Chancery Court yesterday, by the heirs of Jos. D. Wolf, formerly of Rhode Island, deceased, for the recovery of a large amount of property in the west end of the city, alleged to have been illegally sold by an agent. The value of the property sued for is about one million dollars. Several hundred citizens are made defendants to the suits. Nearly all the leading lawyers in the city have been engaged.

BOSTON.

Indignant Shoe and Leather Dealers---Extension of the Gallatine Patents Resisted.

BOSTON, October 17.—The meeting of shoe and leather dealers to combat the Gallatine patentees, was attended by over two hundred persons. Resolutions were adopted declaring the demands of the patentees exorbitant, and expressing determination to strenuously resist them; also asking the cooperation of merchants, and urging Congress to oppose any further extension of the patents. Telegrams of sympathy from Cincinnati and other cities were received with cheers.

COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.

Schooner Sunk With Thirty-Five to Forty Thousand Bushels of Wheat, off Astabula--No Lives Lost.

CLEVELAND, October 18.—The schooner Halstead, from Erie, laden with coal for Chicago, collided with the schooner City of Painesville, for Chicago, loaded with grain for Buffalo, at four o'clock this morning, off Ashtabula. The latter sank in thirtyfive fathoms of water, with a cargo of thirtyfive to forty thousand bushels of wheat. No lives were lost. There are no particulars as to insurance. The Halstead has has been towed to this port in a disabled condition.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE PATTON-SWING CASE BEFORE THE SYNOD.

CHICAGO, October 17.—During the session of the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois, to-day, Dr. Curtis, of the Judicial Committee, presented a complaint against the Presbytery of Chicago, for its decision in the case of Patton vs. Swing. On motion, the appeal of Dr. Patton to the Synod was made the first order of the day for Monday next.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION—SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The following message was received from the House of Bishops:

Resolved, That this triennial report of the trustees of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, &c., be communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Resolved, That the House has heard with great satisfaction the financial report of the trustees for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, &c., and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, it is recommended to the trustees to ascertain, by correspondence or otherwise, how many disabled clergymen of the Church are now destitute, and what provision has been made for the destitute widows and orphans, and to adopt such other measures as may, in their judgment, wise to increase the fund to accomplish more effectually the beneficent purpose for which they are organized, and to enliven the interest of the Church in the important subject committed to them.

This report was concurred in. A recess was taken at the usual hour, and immediately after the open session was begun, when the testimonials of Bishop Welles, of Wisconsin, were signed. During that proceeding the following messages were received from the House of Bishops:

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That a joint committee be appointed to consider and report what measures are necessary to reduce the size and expense of the printed journal, and that the committee on the part of this House consist of the Bishops of Central Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts. This message was referred to the Committee on Canons.

An invitation was read from the President of the Historical Society, inviting the delegates to visit the hall and library of the society. Placed on file.

The following message from the House of Bishops was also read:

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That the following canon be adopted: *Of Church Music*.—It shall be the duty of every minister of this Church, with such assistance as he can obtain from persons skilled in music, to give orders concerning the tunes to be sung at any time in his church, and especially it shall be his duty to suppress all light and unseemingly music and all indecency and irreverence in performance by which vain and ungodly persons profane the service of the sanctuary; and, further, that this canon be numbered canon 21, of title 1, and that the present canon be numbered 22.

Resolved, The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That this canon be printed in place of the resolution on the same subject heretofore prefixed to the Psalms in Metre and the Hymnal.

These messages were referred to the Committee on Canons. Rev. Mr. Blair, of Maryland, gave notice that on Monday he would submit a motion to revoke rule 17, with regard to the holding of secret sessions. It was then moved and seconded that the testimonials in the case of Bishop Welles, of Wisconsin, having been signed by a majority of the dioceses, they should be sent to the House of Bishops for their concurrence. This was carried, and the house then adjourned until Monday morning.

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invested in stocks and gold pays 300 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. d*

CASUALTIES.

Accident on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway—Several Passengers Injured.

CHICAGO, October 18.—Last evening, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a passenger train running at full speed, near Princeton, Indiana, struck a cow standing on the track. The engine ran over the carcass, but the emigrant car and two passenger coaches were thrown from the track down an embankment about twenty-five feet. None of the passengers were killed, but a large number were wounded. B. F. Howard, commercial editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, received a dangerous wound in the head. Mrs. Shay and two children were seriously hurt. Catharine Bowne, Conductor Drown and others were severely hurt. Consudering the fact that there were one hundred and fifty passengers on the train, their escape is miraculous.

Oil Explosion at Cleveland—One Man Injured—Loss $5,000 to $8,000.

CLEVELAND, O., October 17.—A still belonging to the Standard Oil Company exploded this morning, burning 1,400 barrels of oil and severely injuring a man named Thomas Deolan. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Loss between $5,000 and $8,000.

Accident on Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—The Baltimore express, due by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad at six this morning, met with an accident at five o'clock, at a bridge east of Loveland, wrecking the locomotive and tender, both of which went through the bridge. Engineer Dan. Perdew and fireman Joseph Parent, both of Chillicothe, were killed instantly. Both might have saved themselves by jumping, as the train was running not over twelve miles per hour, but they died at their post, and thereby saved the passengers, not one of whom was hurt. The passengers in the sleeping coach were not awakened. The misplaced switch was only forty feet from the bridge. The engineer applied the air brake instantly, but did not reverse the engine. He was found crushed in the cab by the tender, his hand on the throttle. The switch of the side track had been placed right at two o'clock in the morning, when two freight trains passed that point, by a brakeman who was left behind, and it is thought it was misplaced maliciously afterwards. The watchman at the bridge signaled with the lantern "all right" to the approaching train, which was wrecked. The passengers were transferred to-day, and to-morrow trains will run on time.

FIRE RECORD.

Coal Shaft Burned out by Incendiaries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BARNESVILLE, O., October 18, 1874.

The wood work of the Barnesville coal shaft was burned this morning, having been fired by incendiaries. The loss will reach two thousand dollars.

Boston—$50,000.

BOSTON, October 18.—The storehouse of Danvers Carpet Company, at Danvers, was burned by incendiaries Saturday night; loss fifty thousand dollars; insurance eighteen thousand.

POLITICAL.

State.

NO INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE IN INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The statement in a despatch to the COMMERCIAL of Saturday, in relation to an independent candidate for Judge in this county, is without foundation. Mr. Clark is *not* a candidate, is *not* wanted by the bar, and is not even the choice of his own party, but is urged only by a few sore head Republicans. Mr. Blair, the Republican nominee, will receive almost the entire vote of his party, and, if Mr. Clark is a candidate, at least one-third of the Democratic vote. A. W. Taylor and A. C. Ruffner, whom Mr. Blair defeated for the nomination, have been making strenuous efforts to get up a third opposition to him. Mr. Blair would beat Clark two thousand and Mr. Taylor three thousand, and probably much more. Z.

INFORMATION FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., October 18, 1874.

The dispatch from this place in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, respecting the situation in this judicial district, is true in every respect. The opposition to Mr. Blair arises from his great unpopularity, and the fact that he and his friends have been using the most strenuous efforts to defeat General Harry White for Congress. Mr. Clark is a candidate, and will get the full Democratic vote, and at least two thousand Republican votes.

The bolt on the Democratic Congressional ticket in Schuylkill is widening.

The result of the first day's correction of the registry lists in Philadelphia, by the Court of Common Pleas, was the dropping of 147 fictitious names placed thereon by the Democratic assessors.

John Latta's candidature for the Lieutenant Governorship, compels us to look upon the Democrats as Latta-day saints, whose world will come to an end the first Tuesday in November.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

The Venango county Republicans will begin the campaign in earnest on Wednesday next, by a grand mass meeting in the Opera House, Oil City. United States Senator Scott will be among the speakers.

The Republican ticket in Carbon county is made up as follows: Assembly—James R. Struthers, Thomas R. Williams; District Attorney—Frederick Bertolette; Commissioner—Josiah Ruch; Auditor—Dr. J. B. Longshore; Coroner—Dr. O. A. Rives.

In consequence of charges of fraud in the late primaries in the Fourteenth Senatorial district, Lancaster county, A. J. Kauffman, declared the nominee by eighteen majority, has withdrawn, and Dr. P. J. Roebuck, who, it is claimed, was nominated by a majority of the honest voters, was placed upon the tickets.

The Montrose *Republican* is epegramatic, and thus pays its respects to McCandless:

"The post of honor is the private station."
So says the Democratic chief who ought to know,
Why then seeks he again for elevation,
When all the *honor* is in "lying low?"

The Democratic success in Ohio and Indiana have upset the editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and caused him thus to gush: Forward, then, men of Pennsylvania! The glorious examples of Ohio and Indiana must be gloriously emulated. The enemy is cowed and panic-stricken.

"Like a scared beldame dreaming of the dead,
And waking in the dark."

General Hartranft was one of the best soldiers of the war. He made an honest and exemplary Auditor General. He is now not only one of the very best Governors Pennsylvania ever had, but one of the best in the Union. Yet William Stewart, independent candidate for Judge, did all in his power to defeat him, working and voting with the friends of Buckalew, the draft resisting semi-rebel. Republicans who feel inclined to support him on personal grounds should not forget this. Principle is more sacred than men.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

The Republican Conference of this district has placed in nomination for Congress J. G. White, Esq., of Mercer, a young Republican of that county, a lawyer of ability and promise, and a man of integrity and character. Mr. White will have the united support of the Republicans of this county, which he is entitled as the candidate of his party, and as an ardent, earnest Republican. Let us give him a majority which shall carry consternation to the ranks of the Democracy, now exult

The Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1874.

THE specie payment organ of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania enthusiastically sustains the credit of the country by hurrahing like a lunatic over the election of avowed repudiationists to office, State and national.

IS THE *Post* about to haul down the name of its party candidate for Lieutenant Governor from its columns? We infer so, from the fact that, in its issue of Saturday, it emphatically declares that "the country demands only the services of loyal men." Poor LATTA!

THE *Post*, which goes into ecstacies over the triumph of the Ohio and Indiana free trade Democrats, still insists that it is in favor of a protective tariff. Then it must be in the same sense in which the New England toper was in favor of the Maine Law—indorsing it theoretically, but utterly opposed to its enforcement.

AN UNUSUALLY important case will come up for argument in the United States Supreme Court to-day, which involves the constitutionality of the cotton tax. The decision of the court will cover a large number of cases similar to the case now pending, and, if adverse to the claimants, will break up a powerful and unscrupulous Southern lobby.

THE fact that the Democratic leaders of this State rejoice so earnestly over the election, in Ohio and Indiana, of candidates pledged to repudiation and free trade, shows that their own professions in the opposite direction have merely been the result of dissimulation and deceit. If they are not repudiationists and free traders, why do they exult so frantically over the success of those who are both?

THE receipts of grain at Chicago increased considerably last week, with a disposition on the part of holders to realize. It is already conceded that the continental demand for American grain will be decreased. The new railways in Russia and Poland are now made use of for wheat transportation, which gives the farmers of that quarter a further advantage in competing with this country.

THE Democrats of Georgia having recently carried the Legislature of that State by an overwhelming majority, the question of calling a State Convention for the purpose of overthrowing the existing Republican Constitution is to be brought before it at its first session. Like JOHN MILLER, of this State, they pine for a "restored Constitution," undefiled by any such Radical abominations as equal rights or universal suffrage.

THE new mode of steam canal transportation is becoming exceedingly popular in New York. So great has been the increase for the last few weeks in Western boat freights, that the receipts from that source are reported as being nearly equal to the down freights. This is certainly a great revolution, as the Erie canal had lost nearly all of this up business. It is now returning faster than the steamboat company can build boats for its accommodation.

THE Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Congressional district will, we hope, put their shoulders to the wheel with a will. Their nominee, Hon. J. G. WHITE, merits and should receive every Republican vote in the district. His ability is unquestioned, his integrity beyond suspicion, his political principles and sympathies sound to the core. That he will make a valuable and faithful representative in the National Legislature no one who knows him will for a moment doubt. He has character, capacity, energy and ambition. Let him have the rousing majority which he deserves.

THE thriving city of Scranton has a silk factory which, although established less than two years ago, and then on a small scale and merely as an experiment, has from the outset given token of success, warranting the introduction of additional machinery and labor, until now its prospects are secured on a broad tenure, and a still further addition, that of machinery for weaving fabrics, is contemplated. Whilst the mills at Patterson, N. J., and elsewhere have one by one succumbed to the pressure of the panic and ceased operations, the Scranton mill has been constantly kept at work with no reduction in wages or hours of labor, and no fear of a cessation during the coming winter.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: "The Democrats have grown sanguine within a day or two, and predict that they will gain eight Congressmen in Pennsylvania at the election next month." Do you hear that, Republicans? Hardly any greater calamity could befal the State than this; since a Democratic majority in the next House would mean, among many other damaging things, the destruction of the national banking system, the overthrow of our tariff legislation, and the unsettling of values and business of all kinds. A Democratic Congress would involve the clear destruction of Pennsylvania iron, lumber, wool and numerous other important industries—inflicting so severe a blow upon our present prosperity that the State would be years in recovering from its blighting effects. Of itself alone, the free trade cry of the Democracy constitutes a sufficiently ominous warning to our people, and they will do well to heed it immediately.

WE SAID, a few days ago, that the late Democratic successes in Georgia, Ohio and Indiana would presently be followed by a revived agitation of the demand that the general Government should compensate the ex-slaveholders for the emancipation of their slaves. That they are moving in the matter promptly, will be seen from the following "notice to former slave owners" which has just been given in the Ninth Congressional district of Georgia:

"The undersigned proposes to open in Gainesville, Georgia, a register for the entry of the name, age and sex, and also the market value in specie, of each slave held prior to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, i. e. January 1, 1863. Said registry to be made in well bound books, that are to be kept in fire proof vault. This is done with a view to getting pay for them at some future day. The list should be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The fee for registration is ten cents for each name on the list. Clubs containing one hundred names will be recorded for five dollars. Address M. W. Biden, United States Claim Agent, Gainesville, Hall county, Georgia."

If the taxpayers of Pennsylvania do not want the chorus to this keynote to spread throughout the whole South, they will vote the Republican ticket—for, just so sure as the Democracy succeed to national power, just so certainly will the demand for such payment be made—and, in the end, granted.

THE main efforts of the Democracy, just now, seem to be devoted to obtaining a majority in the next Congress, in view of which fact Republicans everywhere will do well to study the record of that party in that body since the war. It is matter of history that every act presented to give effect to the Constitutional amendments has received the united and persistent opposition of the Democratic element in the National Legislature. Every act that had in view the protection of the freedmen in their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, has been spurned. Every act intended to prevent cruelty and bloodshed on the part of the ex-rebels of the South has been met with open derision. That party has constantly blocked the wheels of reconstruction reform, and constantly opposed all measures taken in behalf of the public prosperity, credit and safety. Should it succeed in obtaining control of the next Congress, the White Leaguers of the South would control the political affairs of that section; the freedmen would be remanded to a condition worse than slavery, because there would be no protective laws between them and their oppressors; the Northern man who has gone South to engage in industrial pursuits would be hounded out in the light of his burning property; the thousands of rebel claims for property lost during the war, now sleeping in the pigeon holes of the departments at Washington, would be resurrected, and the National Treasury ravaged by an army of unrepentant traitors; laws would be passed to reimburse the late slaveholders for the loss of their slaves, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, and the national debt would be repudiated, either by direct legislation or by putting the National Treasury in a condition of bankruptcy. The accomplishment of all these things constitute the inspiration of the Democratic party to-day. Republicans of Pennsylvania, how do you like the picture?

Figures Deserving of Consideration

THE STATE FINANCES.

Contrast Between the Management of the Two Parties.

The radical difference between the Democratic and Republican parties is well shown by the management of the State finances in the hands of each.

The Democrats were in undisputed possession of the government of this State in 1828, when the State debt was first contracted. In that year the debt had attained a total of $5,140,000.

They continued in power until December 1, 1835, at which date the debt had increased to $24,589,743.

JOSEPH RITNER, Whig, then became Governor, having been elected over his Democratic opponents, WOLF and MUHLENBURG. The debt was *reduced* in 1836 to $24,330,003, and remained at that figure till December 1, 1837; and on December 1, 1838, when Governor RITNER went out of office, the debt had increased only $515,250, the total being, at that time, $25,105,003.

The Democrats then returned to the control of State affairs, and during the very first year of their returns, the debt run up to $32,077,518, which was the total on December 1, 1839; and on December 1, 1848, the total had increased to $40,474,737.

In 1848, the Whigs elected WILLIAM F. JOHNSON Governor; and when he went out of office, December 1, 1851, the debt had been reduced to $40,114,236.

The next administration was Democratic, extending to December 1, 1854; and at this date the debt had again *increased* to $40,613,160.

JAMES POLLOCK, Whig, was chosen Governor in 1854, and served until 1857; and on December 1, 1857, the debt had *decreased* to $39,881,738.

A Democrat was chosen Governor in 1857, but the Republican reaction set in about 1858, giving the Republicans partial control of the Legislature in 1858 and 1859, so that the three years from 1857 to 1860 were influenced by Republican policy; and on December 1, 1860, the debt had decreased to $37,969,847.

The Republicans carried the State in all its departments in 1860, and have been in control nearly ever since. In 1861, the necessities of the war compelled a war loan of $3,509,000 to arm the State troops, and brought the debt up to $40,580,666, *and from that time, onwards, there has been a steady, rapid and certain reduction of the State debt.*

On the 1st of December, 1872, the debt had been reduced to $27,303,494; on the 1st of December, 1873, to $25,798,821; and on the 13th of October, 1874, the total was $24,733,735. These are the exact figures from the books of the Auditor General.

We are, therefore, back to the point which the debt had reached in 1835; and in the next fifteen years the entire amount will be wiped out, leaving the State where the Democrats found her, in 1828, *out of debt.*

It will be noted that the debt always *increased* under Democratic administrations, and *decreased* or remained nearly stationary under anti-Democratic administrations.

It is also to be noted that in 1866 the Republicans repealed the State tax on real estate, which yielded an annual revenue of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and the State debt has been reduced, since that period, without burdening the people.

It may further be borne in mind, that the annual revenue of the State, at present, and for many years past, under which this steady reduction of debt has gone on, has not been large, in the aggregate, as compared with other States. New York raises by State taxation, for State purposes, $18,550,000; Massachusetts, $11,900,000; while Pennsylvania collects but $7,000,000. Our people, therefore, have not been burdened or oppressed in the process of debt extinction, from which the State is profiting.

There is, in addition to what is stated above, the sum of about $9,000,000 in the Sinking Fund, applicable to the extinction of the State debt, $3,500,000 of which bears interest; so that the real debt of the State is but little over $15,000,000.

If the people want to continue the successful financial policy which has led to such happy results, for them, they should show, by their votes, their approval of it; and if they want to return to the debt-increasing policy which has always characterized the Democratic party, they can easily accomplish it by allowing that party to get back into place.

CIVIL BROILS IN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

If the political disturbances in the Argentine Confederation should result in civil war, as seems almost certain at this writing, the financial effects of the conflict would naturally be somewhat felt on both sides of the Atlantic. Buenos Ayres, sometimes called the New York of South America, has important commercial relations with foreign countries, and at Buenos Ayres a business crisis, causing many firms to suspend payments, had set in at last accounts. Despatches from that quarter may, therefore, be looked for with interest by all as pertaining to an element in the general financial condition of the time. To Americans the subject is farther interesting as it illustrates the working of a republic among a people to whom a republican government appears unadapted.

SARMIENTO, the late President of the Argentine Confederation, whose term of office expired on the 12th instant, is stated to have made himself particularly offensive to Conservative citizens, by his zeal as a reformer. His reforms were, however, denounced as mere innovations, and there were repeated attempts made upon his life. As the time drew near for the election of his successor, his opponents were resolved above all things to prevent the election of a man likely to continue the system which he had pursued. They, therefore, nominated General MITRE, who had already been several times President of the republic, and who was well known to entertain strongly conservative opinions. General MITRE is also a warm friend of a pacific policy towards neighboring nations, especially Brazil. Some will be able to recollect that when, some years ago, the Argentine Republic and Brazil seemed to be almost in hostile collision, after a brief diplomatic correspondence between the two powers, passionate and arrogant on the side of the republic, deprecatory and conciliatory on the side of the empire, it was General MITRE who went to Rio Janeiro as the representative of President SARMIENTO and there succeeded in effecting a peaceful settlement of the quarrel. In fact, the General has been regarded with so much respect and confidence by DON PEDRO, that during the war against LOPEZ he was placed by him for a considerable time in command of the Brazilian troops. As there are some exciting questions still in debate between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is easy to see why General MITRE, as the Conservative candidate for the Presidency, was looked upon by many with suspicion.

Though the Liberals chose as their candidate Dr. ALSINA, late Vice President of the republic, the contest seems to have lain almost wholly between General MITRE, candidate of the Conservatives, and Dr. AVELLANEDA, candidate of the Radicals. The latter was lately Minister of Justice and of Public Instruction, and did himself great credit by the manner in which he discharged the duties of the office. It is said that by his zeal and efficiency he succeeded, in the matter of popular education, in placing the Argentine Republic considerably in advance of all other South American States. Another fact mentioned much to his credit is his resignation of the office when he became a candidate for the Presidency that he might not be charged with using the power and opportunities of one public position in order to acquire a higher one. Indeed, this is so fine a trait one can hardly believe that a South American republican has done the thing. We are sure that it must awaken mild jealousy in every Yankee heart. Dr. AVELLANEDA's abilities also are admitted to be first rate, and nobody charges him with incompetence in any office he has ever held.

Between these two then, MITRE and AVELLANEDA, or rather between their respective partisans, there was a very hot contest. The Conservatives professed to fear that AVELLANEDA, if elected, would prove an even more reckless innovator than SARMIENTO whom they detested, and also that he would make haste to involve the republic in war. In the controversies with Brazil growing out of the Paraguay war he was known to have favored fighting as the only dignified mode of settlement, and he was known to favor the policy of compelling Paraguay to join the Argentine Confederation. Of course in view of both these facts Brazil was decidedly hostile to his election, a feeling intensified by the conviction that AVELLANEDA, a passionate Radical, would undoubtedly be inclined to favor democratic propagandism, and would, if he could, abolish monarchy in Brazil. There is, therefore, good reason to believe that Brazil, before the election, exerted her influence in favor of general MITRE and against his antagonist. Still Dr. AVELLANEDA was elected by a very large majority. By the Conservatives the cry of corruption was raised, and they refused to accept the result of the election as a fair expression of the will of the people. In this movement also, it is charged that Brazil has been and is active, being resolved if possible to place in the Presidential office General MITRE, of whose friendship for herself she is well assured. These are, of course, Conservative allegations, which among us may go for what they are worth. AVELLANEDA seems beyond doubt the favorite of the popular masses. At last accounts hostile collision between the parties seemed imminent, and we may at any moment learn that civil war has begun.

"GOLD AND SILVER MONEY."

Mr. JOHN MILLER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, since the exposure of his little $25,000 transaction with the Bank of Pennsylvania, has learned to condense his utterances into much smaller compass than in his first rambling address. He has just issued a second address, prompted by the election results in Ohio and Indiana, which he cuts up into small paragraphs, in the style of GEO. LIPPARD'S novels; and he makes his little screed so brief that it is safe to infer he is ashamed of having to appear before a public that knows what he is, and that he would gladly be excused from appearing at all, if he could. He very well knows that anything bearing his signature must provoke fresh inquiries into the manner in which he enriched himself, as a Government official, by accepting a $25,000 gift as the price of his official action in the purchase of property for the Government.

In this brief address Mr. MILLER congratulates the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana on the results of their election, and then advises his party friends in Pennsylvania to follow up their work, and, by so doing, to bring about, among other things, a return to the use of "gold and silver money."

Now, when it is taken into account that the Democratic platforms of Ohio and Indiana were for an inflation of the currency, it would puzzle a smarter Philadelphian than Mr. JOHN MILLER to explain how a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania can serve to bring about a resumption of specie payments. If the Democrats of this State are to follow in the wake of the Ohio and Indiana Democrats, that course will lead clean away from and not towards a gold and silver currency; and if they are *not* going to follow in that wake, how can a divided party bring about any financial result?

We judge from Mr. MILLER's hurried and brief congratulations that he is prepared to carry his party over into the repudiation camp; and that being so, he would be less impudent if he were more cautious. "Gold and silver money" will never be plenty under his auspices or those of his party; and the people are much more likely to be treated, under Democratic sway, to the kind of depreciated currency in which he repaid the creditors of the Pennsylvania bank the $25,000 he accepted from its President and was afterwards compelled to disgorge.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

The times to which Mr. JOHN MILLER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, would have us return, are the times when Democratic office-holders were allowed to do as they pleased with the public money; when JOHN MILLER, Democratic postmaster of Philadelphia, receive $25,000 as a gift for his favorable official decision; when his successor in that office (WESTCOTT) proved a defaulter; when SWARTWOUT stole a million; when FOWLER defaulted in hundreds of thousands; when BRESLIN, in Ohio, involved the State in enormous losses; and when official dereliction was as common and open as the day. These were the good old times, indeed, to be Democratic office-holders, and it is natural enough that men like JOHN MILLER should hanker after the flesh-pots they are now shut off from; but do the people want this? If they do not, let them say so by their votes; for just as sure as the Democrats get back into place just so surely will they re-establish the old system of Democratic mismanagement, peculation, dishonesty and disgrace.

THE value of the exports from the port of Philadelphia for the week ending last Saturday amounted to $639,520; a considerable excess over the exports of Boston and of Baltimore for the same period.

German Emigration.

From statistics which have lately been published, it appears that during the last five years the number of persons who have embarked from the two principal seaports of Germany—Hamburg and Bremen—has been nearly 700,000, the majority of whom consisted of Prussians. There was a decrease last year, compared with its predecessor, but if the number of emigrants leaving Germany by other ports of Europe could be ascertained, the total would reach a yet higher figure. In view of the exodus of so large a number of inhabitants, and of the prejudicial effects of such a fact upon the interests, particularly of the landowners, in the more thinly populated districts of the empire, the serious consideration of efficient means for putting a stop to such wholesale emigration has lately been entered upon on many sides in Germany, and has been recommended to the consideration of the Federal Government by several members of the German Parliament. As regards official measures, these would, it is thought, be neither practicable nor desirable, excepting that a stricter supervision by the local authorities over the numerous emigration agents might be considered advisable, in order to prevent those persons from exercising undue influence upon the minds of the most ignorant class of persons and laborers. The English representative at Bremen is of opinion that in all other respects Government interference should only be used in an indirect manner by turning its attention to the speedy improvement, where it is called for, of the social, industrial and agricultural condition of the people. But, according to the opinion of experienced Germans, it is by no means merely the dissatisfaction felt by the inhabitants of certain districts of Germany with the state things in their native place which can be considered to form the chief reason for inducing them to emigrate. There are many other reasons which most probably are of equal weight, viz.: the great increase in the number of emigration agents in all parts of Germany, even in the smallest towns and villages; the diminution of many young men to serve in the army; the improvements which have been made in the course of the last ten years in the means of communication between the interior and the seaports; the comparative comfort and cheapness of the voyage to transatlantic countries; and the knowledge of the fact that greater protection, manifold advice and assistance are now afforded by the emigration officers to the emigrants at the ports of embarkation. The English Consul thinks that on the one hand no great surprise need be felt at the continued extent of emigration from Germany to other States; and, on the other hand, that some of the measures hitherto proposed, with the object of putting a stop to emigration, will, in all probability, be able to attain that end, at least for the present. The English Consul at Hamburg, writing on the same subject, says that although there has been a general improvement in the condition of the operatives and agricultural classes in Germany within the last two or three years, the number of those who leave for foreign countries is on the increase. The number of emigrants forwarded by way of England has been greatly on the increase during the last three or four years, notwithstanding the frequent complaints and warning that have appeared in German newspapers as to the discomfort of the journey to Liverpool, and the bad treatment frequently experienced on board the steamers. Allowing for exaggeration in these descriptions, the Consul thinks there appears to be room for much improvement both in the management of the trains and steamers appointed to the use of emigrants. The appointment on the railways between Hull and Liverpool, as well as on board the steamers to America, of responsible persons acquainted with the German language, is, he thinks, very desirable, that proper attention may be given, and well-grounded complaints promptly redressed.

Fire-Proofing Materials.

For preserving structures from decay and giving them an extra great power of resistance against fire, a London journal says that nothing appears thus far to have proved more effectual under a great variety of circumstances, than the silicious paint invented by Mr. Ransome, so well known for the artificial stone that bears his name, and which is now used in such large quantities. The composition of this paint is described as being somewhat analogous to that of the artificial stone that is, it consists principally of a mixture of pure silex and soluble silica, which is laid over the surface to be protected and covered afterwards by a second coating of chloride of calcium, which converts the paint into an impervious coating, effectually preventing the penetration of damp into the structure, and, as has been demonstrated in frequent and notable instances, resisting to an extraordinary degree the action of fire.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

OCTOBER.

A brilliant phalanx fills the welkin's ring.
Gathered a royal death to celebrate:
And royal answers to the doom of fate
Proudly the sceptred lines in honor bring.
A plaintive requiem the songsters sing:
Low-beaten drums upon the singers wait,
And scarlet sashes and gay plumes vibrate
With martial splendor, borne on solemn wing.
It is the lovely summer's obsequies,
Which grand October signals kingly-wise.
Tears scarce escape his brave yet saddened eyes;
But 'mong tribute, drinks he of the less
Of joy in silence, smiling that o'er all
This blight of beauty, drops a golden pall.

In the *Post* impudence takes the place of wit.

"He that has no cross deserves no crown."

Pazaine is about to become a soldier of Spain.

Defeat is school in which Truth always grows strong.

Victory will not perch upon the banners of the laggards and the listless.

At least the Keystone State is not becoming weary in service for the good cause.

"The ingenious Yankee." England last year issued but 2,906 patents, to our 12,864.

It begins to look like winter when they display such handsome furs in the show windows.

A geological survey of the iron-bearing districts of Northern New York is shortly to be made.

The eloquence of the *Post* will reach a climax on election day, and subside rapidly on November 4.

This is the first time since 1853 that the Democracy of Ohio have elected a Judge of the Supreme Court.

It will take the Democracy of Ohio and Indiana just about one year to run to the end of their little rope.

But two weeks remain for the campaign. The battle will be short and sharp. Republicans, let it be decisive!

"The Magic-Lantern," a new magazine, has just been started in Philadelphia. Its motto should be "Let her slide."

Arrangements are being made in Chicago with a view to the establishment of a new bank, with a large foreign capital.

The Democratic party understands the art of self-destruction most admirably; and it will again exercise it, forthwith.

Shakespeare to the Republican party: "Let me embrace these sour adversities, for wise men say it is the wisest course."

Chicago is beginning to find out that there is a connection between good municipal government and business prosperity.

Robert Collyer, of Chicago, will not go to New York. The modern Sodom doesn't intend to part with its spiritual insurance.

Pennsylvania stands firmly by the doctrines of justice, freedom and citizenship, which are embodied in the Amendments.

Pennsylvania must do her part toward making good the Republican losses in the Ohio and Indiana Congressional delegation.

The first thing that greets the eye upon entering the office of an American Consul in Europe is the spittoon. It is the national emblem.

The property of the people of New York is mortgaged for local purposes to the amount of about ten and one-half per cent. of its assessed valuation.

Ever since Andy Johnson's return home, six years ago, he has caused more or less disturbance at every election, but never more than at the present time.

In all great emergencies self-confidence is half the battle. Courage enlarges while cowardice diminishes resources. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania remember it.

The honor, prosperity and peace of the country are involved in the November elections. Let no Pennsylvania Republican fancy he has no interest in the result.

The International Conference of Spinners, which has just concluded its sittings at Brussels, has unanimously adopted a uniform decimal system of numbering yarns.

In New York there are 30,000 sharpers who manage to exist by preying upon the earnings of other people. Tammany's supporters are largely derived from this class.

During the three months ending September 30, there arrived at the port of New York 47,654 immigrants, a decrease of nearly forty per cent. from the figures of last year.

The *Post* continues to serenade the Democracy of Ohio and Indiana; and it must be confessed that its remarks smell strongly of the fluids which generally accompany a serenade.

Boston physicians, who formerly did a big business during the hot season, scarcely paid their expenses during the past summer, owing to the increased healthfulness of the city.

The constitutionality of the enforcement act is to be argued before and decided by the Supreme Court at the present term. There are two cases pending involving this point.

Twenty foreign governments have already accepted the invitation to take part in the Centennial. Is it not about time that our own people began to show the same interest in it?

"No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."

The business interests of this country, with the Democratic party in power, would stand about the same chance as did the palaces and churches of Paris during the reign of the Communists.

A verdict of $12,888 33 has just been rendered against the Grand Trunk Railroad for injury to a passenger riding on a pass with the usual "not liable for damages" printed on its back.

A movement is on foot in New York city looking to the early construction of a fine fleet of transatlantic American-built steamers, to be ahead of anything now afloat in speed and carrying capacity.

The fall term of the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Industrial School, for colored youths, has opened under favorable auspices. The number of students threatens to exceed the capacity of the school.

The severest strain to which the Republican party has been subjected is perhaps the attempt to coerce it insome of the States into the policy of making men pious and temperate and moral by statute.

A Georgia planter drained his rice swamp last year and planted the ground with corn last spring. A hybrid crop is his reward, the stalk, blades and cob being that of corn, while the kernels on the cob are rice.

A new way to stop a rolling mill. The Danville Iron Works was compelled to cease operations, recently, in consequence of so many of the employees being subpœnaed as witnesses in certain liquor cases.

PERSONAL.

The oldest son of Fred. Douglass has been appointed by Postmaster General Jewell a special agent at large for the Postoffice Department.

So much noise is made in the English papers over the Marquis of Ripon's conversion, that his double title is likely to be changed to the Marquis of Ripon and Snortin.

Miss Wheat, of Alabama, recently married Mr. Timothy, of Georgia. If Timothy should die, would his relict be a grass widow? If Timothy thinks that this conundrum looks too far ahead, he can amuse himself by cradling a little Wheat.

Professor W. C. Sawyer, of Minnesota, was during the war a captain in a Massachusetts regiment, and at the battle of Newbern had a leg taken off by a shell. The shell afterward struck a tree and was secured by a member of the company, and a few days ago was sent to Professor Sawyer.

General Sherman is not a Catholic, but when he courted Miss Ewing he was required, before Father Ryder would marry them, to promise as an officer and a gentleman that he would never interfere with his wife in the practice of her religion, and that her children should be brought up Catholics.

Rev. Deacon Farnsworth, of Rev. "Adirondack" Murray's church at Boston, has taken as his beneficiary at Robert College, Constantinople, a Bulgarian student who studied with his feet and legs in sawdust for protection from the cold, and who, when unfitted for college, stole his learning from books as they were finally constrained to let him in.

One of the lesser cases of Brooklyn pastoral incongruity has culminated in the withdrawal from his pulpit of Rev. Joseph B. Cleaver, a Baptist clergyman, who was arraigned by his deacons last spring on sixty-one charges. The trouble was that he drove a fast team (half-brother of Dexter), and took his sweetheart to ride with him; but the deacons got some heterodox points on him, and his trial lasted a month, and Rev. Mr. Cleaver attended every night, with the young woman at his side. When it was over, the charges were simmered down to two and a half points of doctrine. The congregation acquitted him on these, turned out the accusing deacons, and are now rewarded for it by Mr. Cleaver's peremptory retirement.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
THOMAS ROWSWELL.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD.
JAMES K. LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

"Well Worth Reading."

Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. M. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Barker's Hirsutus,
FREE FROM GREASE.
The only article that will positively RESTORE HAIR ON BALD HEADS, prevent it falling out and keep the head free from Scurf and Dandruff.
AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH,
Joseph Browne,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.

ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ALL THE CHOICEST STYLES
OF
Imported Woolens,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establishment,
No. 98 Wylie Avenue.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875
HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS!
A Large and Attractive Stock
OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

J. D. Thompson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
American, English, French and German
Fancy Goods,
NOTIONS, TOYS, &c.
Also, Manufacturers of All Kinds of
BRUSHES,
Nos. 176 and 178 Wood Street,
NWS PITTSBURGH, PA.

EST'D 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD—
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
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TREES, BULBS, FLOWERS.
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees.
Small Fruits, Holland Bulbs, in great variety.
Winter Blooming Plants.
Cut Flowers in every style.
Gold Fish, Canary Birds.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Send for Catalogue. MTh

DRY GOODS.

ALL
Desiring that none of the very should go away with the impression, TIES OF GOODS SELLING they may would become reduced and incomplete, FERENCE HOW GREAT THE DAILY SUPPLY COMING IN WILL KEEP AT ALL TIMES FIND NO SCARCITY cities during the past week making BUYER IN THE EASTERN MARK POSSIBLE WILL BE MADE to secure

NEW DRESS GOODS,
New Jackets and Cloaks,
NEW SHAWLS, LADIES' SUITS.

At 12½c and 18½c, New Bargains in Dark Dress Goods.
At 25c, Very Desirable New Dress Goods.
At 25c, Extra Good Value in Alpacas.
At 50 and 60c, All-Wool French Merinos, full width, good colors.

POPULAR BARGAINS IN
Fine Dress Goods.
Best Black and Colored Cashmeres.
All-Wool Twills, choice shades.
Satcens, Serges, Poupons, &c.
Silk-mixed Dress Goods, all kinds.
Handsome Bright Plaids.
Best Black Alpacas, at low prices.
New Mourning Dress Goods.
French Merinos, Poplins, Empress Cloths, &c.
Black Dress Silks, including best makes.
Colored Dress Silks, all shades.
All the Newest Designs in Ladies' Jackets, Cloaks, &c.
Fine Beaded Jackets and Sacques.
New Shawls, in great variety.

Everything New and Desirable in
Ladies' Made-Up Suits.
Made in Best Manner—All Materials.

WILL
165, 167 and 169
WHOLESA
JOS. HOR
INVITE SPECIAL ATTEN
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
FELT SKIRTS,
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BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
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REPELLANTS, CASSIMERES, JEANS
COLORED AND BLACK ALPACAS,
TYCOON REPPS, DIAGONAL AND
PLAIN DRESS GOODS,
BLACK DRESS SILKS AND DOMESTIC COTTONS, AT THE NEW LOW RATES.
Extensive Lines of Everything in the
WHOLES
77 and 79 MA
White, Orr & Co.
NEW LINEN GOODS.
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
Linen Sets of Cloth and Napkins,
Suitable for Bridal Presents,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
WHITE, ORR & CO.
35 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK!
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Druggets,
Foltings,
Lap Robes,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
LARGEST STOCK.
LOWEST PRICES.
Oliver McClintock & Co
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

Patent Seamless English
CRUMB CLOTHS,
Parlor Druggets.
Walnut and Gilt Cornices,
Nottingham Curtains and Lambrequins,
New Style

STEAM BOILERS, &C. MANUFACTURERS.

ECLIPSE SAFETY STEAM BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:
First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.
Second—Economy in space and Fuel.
Third—Durability of Material.
Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.
Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections, and Form of Construction.
Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.
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Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the use of tubes and large reservoirs.
Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unusual work.
The Castings are made of Semi-Steely; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double ingenious of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing sediment and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Rivet does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM MANUFACTURING CO., SHARPSBURG, PA., AND 87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

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Manufacturers of
STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SHEETING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,
For. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames AND Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Warm Air Furnaces AND COOKING RANGES.

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of the Improved
Metropolis Warm Air Furnace.
This Furnace, as we now construct it, of wrought iron, lined with fire tile, and the newly invented burning Grate, has no equal, and we ask a critical comparison with other furnaces. It stands first in this following points: Price, durability, economy, cleanliness and use of management. It is adapted to both setting in sheet iron and setting in brick, and suitable for dwellings, churches, school houses, and all kinds of use. Send for reference, &c.
We also manufacture the Brick set Enterprise Family Cooking Range, now in use in most of our well arranged houses, and wherever used is preferred to any range in use.
Also, the Little Giant Portable Range, cheap, good and durable.
Sole Agents for Van's Hotel Ranges, and hotel utils for all varieties of cooking.
147 WOOD STREET.

Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THIS CITY.
AT
L. H. SMITH & CO.'S,
No. 49 Sixth Street.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SHOE AND SPIKE PLATES, MERCHANT BARS.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
EASTERN OFFICE, 87 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Lithographs of Sections and Beats of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.
Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes in GENERAL MACHINERY and CASTINGS. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.
Repairing promptly done and well done.
Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.
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Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Youghiogheny Cement,
LIME AND PLASTER,
No. 208 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this office until the 23d inst., inclusive, for BUILDING A ONE-STORY BRICK OFFICE for the Sheriff of Allegheny County, on the Court House grounds.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect, No. 41 Fourth Street, Allegheny.
HENRY WARNER, Controller.
Per HENRY SHIVELY, Clerk.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1826.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South side, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, E. BAKEWELL, JR.,
E. B. CAMPBELL.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 50 Walnut street.
WM. HOLMES, JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.
OFFICE—NO. 45 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

PIG LEAD

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
BAR LEAD, LEAD WIRE,
PIG TIN BLOCK TIN PIPE,
BAR TIN TINNERS' SOLDER,
PLUMBERS' SOLDER,
INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,
ANTIMONY, BRASS CASTINGS,
BABBITT METAL.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,
167 Smithfield Street.

NAILS, NAILS, NAILS.
WHEELING NAILS.
Nails of Every Variety.
Winslow Patent Barb Nail.
Bar, Sheet and Galvanized Iron,
Terne Plate, &c.,
SOLD BY
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
No. 10 WOOD STREET.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Sleeves, Hollow Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1874, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:30 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 11:35 a m, Philadelphia 3:35 p m, New York 6:45 p m.
Day Express daily, at 7:20 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p m, Philadelphia 6:25 p m, New York 9:30 p m, Baltimore 5:45 p m, Washington 8:42 p m.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:46 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p m, Philadelphia 11:40 p m, Baltimore 2:40 a m, Washington 5:42 a m.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 a m, Philadelphia 6:36 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.
Fast line daily, at 6:26 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 a m, Philadelphia, 6:40 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 3:41, 6:06 and 11:34 p m. Sunday, 12:41 p m.
Brinton Accommodation, 6:46 a m, 5:01 and 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....4:01 and 7:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....3:31 p m
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday.....1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday.....3:30 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday.8:11 a m
Cincinnati Express daily.....9:06 a m
Pacific Express daily.....11:30 a m
Way Passenger daily.....3:31 p m
Wall's Accommodation 6:36 and 8:31 a m, 1:31, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:34 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.
Brinton Accommodation.....9:01 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....5:11 and 9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....12:36 a m
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time):
Mail Train, connecting for Butler.....6:34 a m
Express, connecting for Butler.....3:00 p m
Freeport Accommodation.....9:21 a m, 4:41 p m
Kittanning Accommodation.....11:31 a m, 6:21 and 10:31 p m. Sunday, 12:31 p m.
Market Train for Butler.....3:21 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler.....10:06 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler.....5:41 p m
Freeport Accommodation.....8:11 a m and 5:21 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:31 a m, 6:16 and 10:06 p m. Sunday, 9:34 a m.
Market Train from Butler.....9:01 a m
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
WM. A. HAD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:32 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:03 a m
Washington Ac	8:33 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:34 a m
Pacific Express	9:35 a m	Cincinnati Ex	7:08 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:45 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:03 p m
Pittsburgh Ex.	2:15 p m	Washington Ac	3:33 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Cincinnati Mail	5:00 p m
Washington Ac	5:03 p m	Fast Line	5:36 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Southern Ex	12:14 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Train	10:03 a m
Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express daily. Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sunday. Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:18 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Mail Train	10:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	8:28 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Cleveland Ex	9:30 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:38 p m
Cleveland & Whg Ex	1:58 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:33 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Cleveland & Whg Ex	5:48 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:23 p m	Chicago Express	6:00 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	6:28 p m	Louisville Ex	6:00 p m
Depart From Allegheny		Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:25 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:55 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Leetsdale Ac	9:53 a m
Sharpsville Ac		Sharpsville Ac	12:43 p m
Ashtabula Ac	1:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Akron Ac	3:05 p m	Akron Ac	11:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Sharpsville Ac	3:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:00 p m	Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	9:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:38 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m
		Fair Oaks Sunday Church	7:33 p m
		Leetsdale Ac	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line arrives daily, except Sundays.
Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
J. B. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "MONONGAHELA" DIVISION—CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 29, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	8:40 a m
Through Mail	7:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	Newton Ac	9:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	Through Ex	9:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	1:30 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	12:00 m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	3:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Unionto'n Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through Mail	8:25 p m
W. Newton Ac	12:15 a m	Unionto'n Ac	10:36 p m
Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.			
Seating 78 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.			
Genl. Ticket Office, 639 Smithfield street.			
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.			
SAML. C. HOUGH Genl Passenger Agent.			

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
On and after THURSDAY, October 8th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Ac	6:40 a m	Hulton Ac	8:30 a m
Day Express	7:50 a m	Night Express	7:25 a m
Oil City Ac	11:30 a m	Oil City Ac	3:30 p m
Oil City Ex	2:40 p m	Kittanning Ac	9:50 a m
Kittanning Ac	3:40 p m	Oil City Ex	1:30 p m
Soda Works Ac	5:35 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:40 p m
Night Express	8:20 p m	Day Ex	6:30 p m
Hulton Ac	10:50 p m	Hulton Ac	7:30 p m
Day Express daily to Corry; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:32 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:34 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:32 p m; stopping at all stations. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Corry. Fare, 2½ cents per mile. Express agents at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast. Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination. Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.
Louis Sloser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 79 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS.
Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed
Steamer Every Saturday.
FROM PIERS 20 and 21 NORTH RIVER, N. Y.
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin $65 to $80, according to Accommodations
Return Tickets at reduced rates.
Intermediate and Steerage as Low as by any other First-Class Line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates
For Tickets or further information apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street,
T. H. MURRAY,
MAX SHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield street.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT,
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways. Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every WEDNESDAY from White Star Wharf, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Cleveland.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ATLANTIC.....Capt. Brown.
Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80. Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street.
C. M. CUSHING, Agt., 420 and North streets.
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.
E. MCCORMICK, 2107 Sarah street, South Side.

CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA MAIL LINES
VIA PHILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas.....Weekly.
CHARLESTON, S. C.....Weekly.
NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va....Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.....Semi-Weekly
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England. Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penn. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all ports of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE BRICK.
STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REED & HARBISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BENEZET and CLARION BRANDS OF Fire Brick
Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where a high heat is required. All varieties of Tile and Arched Brick made to order.
Office and Works—SMALLMAN, TWENTY-SECOND AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD STREETS.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
Mountain Fire Brick,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE LININGS.
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 3 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

Totten&Co
FULTON FOUNDRY,
Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.
TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,
Ore Pulverizers
Of Improved Construction.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.,
Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron
Chilled Rolls,
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS.
Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheet Iron
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 106 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS
The Largest and Most Complete
PIPE FOUNDRY
IN THE WORLD.
CAPACITY, 200 TONS GAS AND WATER MAINS DAILY.
CONTRACTORS FOR ERECTION OF GAS AND WATER WORKS COMPLETE.
WM. SMITH & SONS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. R. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1823, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1852, Manufacturers of the well-known Jones and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
General Founders.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
Everson, Macrum & Co.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.
Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 26 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS
Chess, Smyth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
119 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as have two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears generally running, cutting Iron For Faggoting and other purposes.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh st. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street (late Irwin street),
PITTSBURGH.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 17, 1874.

The Central Dispatch and Printing Telegraph Company furnish the following report of the condition of the New York associated banks, at noon to-day:

Loans, increase	$ 897,400
Specie, decrease	1,628,900
Legal tenders, decrease	1,697,200
Deposits, decrease	3,348,500
Circulation, decrease	53,300
Reserve, decrease	2,798,975

The whole report is made up of decreasing averages, every item showing a reduction, with the exception of the loans, which have increased $897,400. The decline in the deposit line and the corresponding reduction of legal tenders would indicate greater activity of money and the movement of currency from New York to the out-of-town districts. That the causes acting on the market are foreign to the city of New York, is indicated by the fact that money is quoted on Wall street at 2½ per cent. per annum.

—In our home market the week closes quietly, and the general situation is one of abundance of money. Local causes and the peculiarities of depositors of different banks effect them differently. While some of them have extended their loans to the fullest extent, others of them are asking for good paper, and report heavy unemployed balances on hands. The class of paper which they call "good," is, however, rather hard to find, as commercial transactions are so limited that very little paper is making.

—A correspondent writes that he has been greatly annoyed by being compelled to have himself identified at a bank where he presented a check payable to his order for payment, and asks if it is not the duty of the bank either to pay the money when the check is presented or, if they wish to protect themselves, to take the burden of identification on themselves. We would answer that the bank certainly has the right to refuse payment on a check drawn to order, unless the payee is identified to them by a responsible party, and that the *holder* of a check or draft drawn on a bank and not accepted by them, cannot maintain an action against the bank in case of refusal to pay, his only recourse is against the maker of the draft.

In England the laws are different there, if a check drawn to the order of John Smith is dropped in the street, any rouge may pick it up and indorse it and the bank on which it is drawn must pay the money to him on demand.

The language of the law is as follows:

Provided always, That any draft, or order drawn upon a banker for a sum of money payable to order, on demand, which shall, when presented for payment, purport to be indorsed by the person to whom the same shall be drawn payable, shall be a sufficient authority to such banker to pay the amount of such draft or order to the bearer thereof; and it shall not be incumbent on such banker to prove that such indorsement or any subsequent indorsement was made by or under the direction or authority of the person to whom the said draft or order was or is made payable, either by the drawer or any indorser thereof.

To obviate this want of liability on the part of the banker, the system of "crossed checks" was introduced, whereby every receiver of a large check crossed it with a signature between two lines, and this made it collectable only through the Clearing House, inasmuch as by another act of Parliament all such "crossed checks" are payable only to the banker whose name is thus written on the face of the draft.

Judge Byles, on this subject, says that it is now, and has long been, a common practice, not only in the city of London, but throughout England, to write across the face of a check the name of a banker. The *meaning* of this crossing was to direct the drawees to pay the check only to *the* banker whose name was written across; and the *object* was to invalidate the payment to a wrongful holder in case of loss; but it has been held that at common law, the *effect* is to direct the drawees to pay the check, not to any particular banker, but only to *some* bankers, and not to numerous bankers. It is not unusual to write the words —*& Co.* only in the first instance, leaving the particular banker's name to be filled in afterwards, so as to insure the presentment by some banker or other.

—The New York *Post* furnishes the following report of the money market in that city:

"Before the opening of business it was known that the Bank of England minimum discount rate had been raised, being the decision of the directors this morning, advanced to *four* per cent. To most of the London bankers there the advance was a surprise, as is shown by the fact that yesterday they were selling their Government bills (prime) on London as low as 489¾. Had the advance been made a little earlier it would not have been unexpected. Since the news of the advance came it has become known that the bank lost £573,000 bullion on Thursday, and only considerable purchases during the week have not advised us of any important withdrawals until yesterday, when they notified us that £137,000 were taken out. The bank has also, as a private matter, seems to have been at fault as well. It is known that the rates for money have been advancing in all financial centres, and that the bank of England having recently put its rate up to five per cent., thereby drawing those funds into harmony with the undertone of continental politics have for some time past appeared to be apprehensive of political complications between the leading European powers, which might endanger the peace of Europe. Certain it is that the action of the bank on the London market for securities was slight, and warrants the belief that the movement, although of a full five per cent., is considered as justified by reasons not at all alarming. In confirmation Stock Exchange loans in London are still two per cent. on Government securities."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 17, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110	110	110	109¾	110
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118⅝	118⅝			
5-20's, 1862	113	113			
5-20's, 1864	115	116			
5-20's, 1865		117			
5-20's, 1865, new	116½	116½			
5-20's, 1867	117½	117½			
5-20's, 1868	117½	117½			
10-40's	113½	113½			
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾			
New 5per cents	111¼	111¼			
Registered '67's	116¾	116¾			
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
Adams Express	109¾				
Merchants' Union Ex	19		19		18
Wells-Fargo Express	77		77		
American Express	61		60¾		
United States Express	65¾		66¾		
Erie	29	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Illinois Central					
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago & Northwestern	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred					
Rock Island	102	102	102	102	102
St. Paul, common	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do. preferred	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
North Western, common	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	37	37	37	37	37
Chicago & Alton					
Toledo, W. & W	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Harlem	125	125	125	125	125
Columbia & R. R.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do. preferred	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne					
Iron Mountain	12	12	12	12	12
Ohio & Mississippi					
C. C. & I. C	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	
Money			2¾	3	3
Sterling & Exch			9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Tennessee, old			67		
Do. new			67		
South Carolina, April			15		
Do. July			15		
Missouri 6's			94¾		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54¼	54⅝
Pennsylvania Central, scrip, sales	103⅝	
Reading, sales	53⅜	54
United Companies of N. J.	122½	
Oil Creek, sales	70	
Lehigh Valley, sales	64¼	64¾
Allegheny Valley, sales	89¼	
Central Transportation		43¾
Empire Transportation	53½	
P., C. & St. L. 1st gu. bonds, sales	67½	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 17, 1874.

Trade on Saturday was moderately active, but there was no remarkable feature to the market. There was a little weakness in corn and oats, but the market closed at prices not quotably lower than yesterday's quotations.

The following is a carefully prepared summary of the returns concerning the wheat crop received by telegraph to-day:

WASHINGTON, October 17. The October returns of the Department of Agriculture show that the wheat crop is equal to or greater than last year's, all of the States, except Maryland, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas. In Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina and Illinois it is about equal to last year's crop. Other States have increased their yield. The total of United States almost reached the splendid crop of the census year, approximating to a million bushels. Maine has increased twenty-three per cent. The quality of the crop in these States is considerably improved. The Middle States have considerably enlarged and improved their yield, New York reporting an increase of sixteen per cent., the South Atlantic States, Maryland falls one per cent. and Virginia six per cent. below last year but their deficiency is more than made up by other States, Georgia showing an increase of twenty per cent., and Florida, whose quality is improved in the Gulf States: Alabama reports an increase of twenty-three and Mississippi two per cent., and Texas a decrease of seven per cent. In quality Alabama improves twenty-one per cent. and Mississippi declines nine per cent. and Texas six per cent. The four Southern inland States show an improvement in quality from four per cent. in Tennessee to seventeen per cent. in Tennessee. In quantity Arkansas presents an increase of fifty per cent., Tennessee twenty-nine per cent., and Virginia twenty-three per cent.; Kentucky declines five per cent. The crops of these States are one-third greater than those of the census year. North of the Ohio, Illinois equals that of last year's crop, while Wisconsin, on account of grasshoppers, falls thirty-five per cent. short, which reduces the aggregate yield of this section below last year. Ohio has another her yield sixteen per cent., Michigan twenty-one per cent. and Indiana ten per cent. and show an improved quality except Wisconsin, which declines twenty-three per cent. The aggregate yield of the States west of the Mississippi is also short of last year. Missouri increases twenty-nine per cent. and Nebraska one per cent., but Minnesota declines sixteen per cent., Iowa two per cent., and Kansas five per cent. The grasshoppers have been destructive to spring wheat in these States. The quality is below last year's crop in all, except Minnesota, which improves twenty-seven per cent. On the Pacific coast, the crop is greatly increased, and is fully fifty per cent. above the census year. California increased her yield ten per cent., and Oregon twenty-one per cent. Oregon equals the quality of last year's crop. California improves hers by three cent. The total yield of the entire country will nearly, if not quite, equal that of the census year.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,870
Corn, bbls	765
Corn, sks	1,267
Wheat, sks	115
Barley, sks	580
Rye, sks	1,008
Oats, sks	4,013
Butter, pkgs	22
Bacon, lbs	24
Hay, bales	515
Peaches, crates	86
Apples, bbls	164
Potatoes, bush	3,833
Ice, tons	10

The following table exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, October 17, compared with those of the preceding three weeks:

Week ending—	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
Flour, bbls	6,088	8,138	9,730	8,253
Apples, bbls	234	270	304	1,324
Cheese, lbs	463	1,020	1,941	1,137
Corn, sks	1,901	3,230	4,078

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 18, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.9	45	84	S.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.5	56	34	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.01	46	60	Calm	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer 29.94 Highest thermometer..57
Mean thermom.. ..48 Lowest thermometer..45

G. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The Commercial in Chicago.

The agency for the COMMERCIAL in Chicago has proved an entire success, and is a great accommodation to Pittsburghers who reside in or visit that city. The agents are Messrs. Bates & Russell, who will be found in the news department of the Palmer House.

Admitted to the Bar.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., Augustus R. Weger was duly admitted and qualified, on Saturday, to practice in the several courts of Allegheny county.

Dr. Vincent's Lecture.

Of the lecture to be given at Christ's Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening, by Dr. Vincent, on "That Boy," the Albany *Argus* pronounces the following encomium: "The lecture combined in inimitable style strong common sense, genial humor and keen wit. We wish that all could have heard it." Tickets are for sale by Robert S. Davis & Co., 125 Liberty street; Jacob B. Hubley & Co., 105 Penn avenue, and Joseph Horner, 129 Smithfield street.

Baldwin House.

This well known, popular hotel and boarding house, located at No. 139 Water street, above the Monongahela bridge, continues to be a favorite stopping place for the traveling public having business in that part of the city. The proprietor, Mr. T. F. Baldwin, understands his business fully and is untiring in his efforts to contribute to the comfort of his guests, while all the attaches of the house are polite and attentive. The latch string is always out, the house being open day and night.

Severely Injured.

Harry Walters, a resident of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, was severely injured yesterday, in attempting to prevent a murder. Kenry Warner, a resident of the same ward, got into a controversy with a neighbor, and becoming highly enraged, went into his house, got his gun and was about to shoot his neighbor, when Mr. Walters interfered. Warner then turned upon him and struck him several times with the gun on the head and face. The Allegheny police are investigating the matter.

Night Schools.

The South Side *Reporter* deplores the fact that the average attendance at many of our night schools is growing less week after week. When the schools first opened, a large number of scholars presented themselves and attended very punctually for a short while, but one by one they have been dropping off, until, in some instances, not more than one-third of the original pupils will remain at the close of the term. It says that the night schools open at six o'clock, and hour too early for the working classes, and thinks that if seven o'clock was opening time more could attend.

Died at the Union Depot.

On Saturday afternoon an Italian coal miner named Jacino Ival, who has recently been working with the imported miners, out the Pan-handle Railroad, brought his wife, who had been suffering from consumption, to the city, with the intention of placing her in one of the hospitals here, in order that she might receive such care and attention as her case demanded. Ival, with his invalid wife, arrived at the Union Depot at a quarter past two o'clock, but it was too late, in half an hour the woman was a corpse. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of death from natural causes.

Result of a Stone Fight.

Crowds of boys have frequently, of late, engaged in stone fights, the scene of their operations being on Rush Hill, between Fifth avenue and Center avenue. The police have frequently been called to disperse the rival bands, always made their escape. On Saturday evening the rascals got so fierce in their encounter that they failed to notice a certain little man named Brunneger was shot in the leg and severely wounded. He is between twelve and thirteen years of age, resides with his parents on Ana street, in the Sixth ward. The ball entered the fleshy part of the leg below the knee.

A Train Wrecked.

About five o'clock on Saturday morning a huge wreck was made on the Pennsylvania railroad, a mile east of Allegheny, by the breaking loose of cars on a Philadelphia freight train. The train divided into two sections, and from one of these the engine also became detached. The cars ran into a lot of rolling stock at the passenger depot, and a mile to the round-house. Four cars on the runaway train were totally destroyed, while a number of others were more or less damaged. Mr. George Solsby, conductor, was knocked off a car and slightly injured, while other employees narrowly escaped death.

Tax Case Decided.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Judge Stowe rendered a decision in the case of James Kelly vs. Wm. Kerr, which was a bill in equity, an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the city from collecting taxes on eighty acres of farm land owned by the plaintiff in the Twenty-first ward. The basis of the application, we believe, was, that the property had been taxed largely in excess of its rental value. In other words, that the owner did not receive from the land enough to pay the taxes, and that the assessment of the property was only a matter of time. The preliminary injunction was refused.

An Unfortunate Family.

About nine o'clock on Friday evening a boy passing in the vicinity of the Pittsburgh end of the railroad bridge heard cries for help, and ascertained that a man had fallen through the bridge and was lying between the ground and beyond the piers. Assistance was summoned and the injured man conveyed to the Central Station, when Dr. McCoy was called in. The injuries were found to be of such an extent that death was inevitable. At an early hour on Saturday morning the man died. The deceased's name was found to be Adam Troutman, a resident of Troy Hill, Allegheny. He was employed at P. Getman's, 51 Liberty street, as a shoemaker. He was a single man, aged five children. The Coroner swore a jury, but in the absence of the necessary witnesses the inquest was postponed. There are such scenes, Troutman's son, it will be recollected, fell over a bank at Troy Hill, last spring, and was killed.

Suicide in the Penitentiary.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Friday evening, a man named James W. Swint, a prisoner in the Western Penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging himself. Swint was night steward had retired, and Swint had gone to his cell, the former heard a sound as of something falling in Swint's cell. Calling assistance, the cell was entered and Swint found lifeless, hanging to the bars by a strip wound of his twisted coverlid. A board had been used to stand upon and kicked away, leaving the body suspended from the bars. Nothing in Swint had been lodged in the Penitentiary in January last for a term of three years. He was a native of Ireland, aged about seventy-eight years. The Coroner was summoned, and a verdict of death by suicide rendered. Swint had been in the cigar-making department until last Monday, when an attack of typhoid fever caused him to be removed to the hospital. The bars to which the suicide was found hung are only five feet from the floor, and the unfortunate man seemed bent upon ending his misery. Evidences of former attempts at self-destruction were seen on Swint's arms and neck.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear at this fashionable theater this evening as *Lady Audley*, in "The Mystery of Audley Court," dramatized from Miss Braddon's popular novel, "Lady Audley's Secret." Mrs. Bowers is well and favorably known here; indeed, her fame is not confined to America, but has crossed the ocean and is well known on the English and foreign lands. Her repertoire is an attractive one, and her engagement will undoubtedly prove brilliantly successful. *Lady Audley* is one of Mrs. Bowers' most successful *roles*. There should be a full house to welcome one of Pittsburgh's theatrical favorites.

The Thomas Concerts.

The attendance at the matinee and Saturday evening concerts was quite large, comfortably filling, but not crowding, the auditorium of Library Hall. Of the merits of the music it is not necessary to speak. Every one expects and hears the best of music when Theodore Thomas and his wonderful orchestra are here. Of the new symphony, by Raff, it may be said that it was highly satisfactory. Mr. Thomas gives concerts in Cleveland on this and to-morrow evenings.

Janauschek.

Madame Janauschek gives her first impersonation at Library Hall this evening, aided by as good a dramatic company as ever appeared in the city. The play chosen is "Mary Stuart." In the performance of the leading character Janauschek has no equal, if we may rely on the statements of contemporaries in the Eastern cities. Although a German, this actress has, by dint of hard study, overcome the difficulties of our language, and now speaks English fluently—far better than Fechter—as a dramatic power, she possesses it in a very high degree, and in all her impersonations sinks self in the character in hand. Her cast of "Mary Stuart" will be a splendid one, and those who attend may rely upon seeing a performance such as it is seldom their lot to witness.

To-morrow evening "Temptation," the original play from which "Led Astray" was taken, will be given, and on Wednesday evening "The Bonds." Of the latter the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Madame Janauschek appeared as Deborah last night to a splendid audience. The character is one of the best which she assumes, and fully entitles her to a place in the very front rank of living actresses. The audience was completely carried away by the fire and vigor of her acting in the very first, and called her before the curtain at the close of each act, the enthusiasm being fully equal to that manifested at the Nilsson concerts.

In the memorable scene which closes the third act her acting was sublime. When the faithless Joseph enters she is seated in an attitude of hopeless dejection at the base of a broken column. But as he approaches her she springs upon the pedestal, and with one hand resting on the column, with the other she waves him off. And as she stood there, her form raised to its proudest height, her hair floating loosely around her, her nostrils dilated, and her eyes gleaming with unutterable scorn, she looked like some priestess of old, denouncing the profaner of a sacred fane. In the whole scene which followed, she displayed a power and spirit which it is rarely permitted to behold upon the stage.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Always up with the times are Messrs. Gardner & Trimble, managers of Trimble's Varieties Theater. For this week they have engaged the celebrated Mr. Felix ballet troupe, who will appear at every performance in beautiful dances. Dick Sands and Erwin Thomas will give their trial clog dance, one of the best ever seen. Ida Colburn, Andy Colburn and other favorites help to make up a very strong company, and the patrons of this, the only variety theater in the city, can look for fine entertainments through the week. There will be ladies' matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

CHURCH NOTES.

A Beautiful Sermon by Dr. Brooke.

The Rev. R. F. Brooke, pastor of Christ Church, preached on Sabbath morning to a very large congregation. His text may be found in the second book of Samuel, IX, 7. "And David said unto him, fear not: for I will surely show thee kindness for Jonathan, thy father's sake." He said in substance: If we could believe everything poets say about friendship, we would conclude there was no such thing on earth. One says "Friendship is but an empty name" made to deceive those whom good nature tempts to believe. There is no such thing on earth, and the best we can hope for is future neutrality. You remember Goldsmith asks,

"What is friendship, but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
A shadow that follows wealth or fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep."

Another speaks of summer friendship, "which like falling leaves, drop off in the autumn of adversity." Again, they say—(I think you Methodists will give every child a book, and I hope the next General Conference will still further it out).

"Friends who in our sunshine love,
When winter comes are flown:
And he that has but tears to give
Must weep those tears alone."

* * * * * * *

Surely, my brethren, if we could believe these sentiments true, we would feel ourselves in a very dark, cold world. If we could believe that there was no true friendship among the godly sons of earth, we would long for the "wings of a dove that we might fly away and be at rest." But there is true and lasting friendship. How dreary this world would be without it—without the smiles of love—without a true sympathy! Who could for instance the friendship existing between David and Jonathan. When David heard that Jonathan was dying he rent his clothes, lamented, and wept and said: "The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places! how are the mighty fallen! Ye mountains of Gilboa, let there be no dew, neither let there be rain upon you"—the love of Jonathan turned not back"—ye daughters of Israel weep. How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle. I am distressed for thee my brother Jonathan; very pleasant hast thou been unto me. Thy love to me was wonderful."

After this David again thinking how he might best honor the memory of the departed friend, and inquired if there were any children left by Jonathan, and was informed that there was one son left, and that he was afflicted. David sent for him immediately, and when he was come into the presence of the King "fell on his face and did him reverence." The King spoke kindly to him and said: "Fear not; I will surely show thee kindness for Jonathan thy father's sake."

We cannot too much admire this noble generosity displayed on the part of David; it was a sweet and beautiful thought; my dear friend is gone—fallen in battle—a brave, good man—I loved him—but he is dead. I can't help him, and the best thing I can do to honor the memory of my departed friend will be to show kindness to his now orphaned child. This noble sentiment does credit to David's heart and mind.

I will now endeavor to turn the narrative to the practical use of the lesson adduced from it, which is of the most interesting character. First. It is the duty of our church to take a deep interest in the welfare of the children of the pious dead, especially to look after their spiritual welfare. When God in His providence calls any of His people to their reward in heaven, whose friendship we have enjoyed, we should show kindness unto those who are left, "for their fathers sake." As of our brethren and sisters in Christ—fathers and mothers have died in the faith and left their children behind them in the world, to the care and protection of the church—we say have died in the faith, have died well, the memory of the just is blessed—"blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

My dear brethren, you will not regard me as egotistical in regard to my own church, if I say that it is characteristic generally of the members of our communion to die in holy triumph. There are exceptions; but generally our people die well, and give the most undoubted evidence in the dying hour of their personal salvation. How did the Woodsons, Georges, Roberts and McHenrys die? Our Moores, Fiskes, Lyons, Cookmans—how did they die? Nor in this holy dying, these decided victories over the last enemy, confined to the ministers of our Zion. How have members died? I need not go out of this congregation for an answer. You have told me here how they departed—how they lived—how they died. I have heard you tell the story of the last fond farewell. There was light in the valley of death—they fell asleep in Jesus, as our dear brother did the other day, whose blood washed, happy soul, angels caught upon their pinions, while the body was asleep. It was so loving and good for these angels to snatch the spirit away while the body was asleep. They closed their eyes in their home God. Now this is to be accounted for in the experience, in the strength of the faith and doctrine of our church. We preach a strong doctrine. Our people believe in a decided religion, serve God with a positive, inward spiritual heart work, conscious soul renovation. We preach spiritual truth, positive, clear and indubitable; our hymns follow this doctrine. We preach it, sing it, pray it, live it, enjoy it, and when we die in the full assurance of faith. And, oh, what interest there is in it since father died—mother died. We heard their language—it was the language of Canaan—the shout of triumph, and the calm victory of peace—we have left a legacy of piety and treasure. We gathered around the old arm chair, in the old homestead, and the family Bible was on the table; the pictures hung on the wall—and we felt what Cowper felt when he received his mother's picture—

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My dear friends, we all have one Friend in heaven, above all the rest; dearer than father, more lovely than mother, more precious than child. Jesus is there—Jesus, the Savior—a friend above all friends, who loved us, came to save us, shed His blood and died on the cross, that with His crucified hands He might lift the world to God. Jesus is there. What if you should be separated from Him? You must not. We cannot let you lose Jesus; for then all would be lost. Oh, You must not go hence without an interest in the Savior's blood, to spend a dark eternity! Oh, how dark is without Jesus in that lone land! Deep despair; no Sabbath's heavenly light shall rise! No God regard your bitter prayer!

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Closing Session of the Twenty-first Meeting.

The institute convened, pursuant to adjournment, in the Ralston School Hall, on Saturday morning at nine o'clock. The attendance was good and the exercises interesting. The Institute was called to order by Vice President Dr. B. C. Jillson, of the High School, and opened with prayer by Principal Eaton, of the Forbes School. Messrs. Slack, Darling and Horner then favored the Institute by singing "Hearth and Home," in which the members of the Institute joined.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The essay, "Compulsory Education," by Miss Reno, was short and practical. It contained many good points, and was well received. She said, in substance: The education of the people is the business of representatives of every government. Hence our present system of public instruction which aims to give every child such an education as will fit it for enlightened citizenship has been established. Yet with all our present educational advantages, a large portion of the very children for whom this system was intended disappear before those who are appointed to instruct them. Carelessness and selfishness on the part of parents prevent a large portion from entering school at all, and there is still a large number who appear at long intervals, without any regularity in attendance. Hours, we may say days are spent by the teacher in explaining back lessons to the returned absentees, during which time those who are in regular attendance, instead of being advanced steadily as they are entitled to, are unoccupied listening to the familiar, and consequently uninteresting explanations. Their minds wander from the subject and long discussions of this hour and they form habits of listlessness and inattention to the duties and to the best interests of the school. Thus many of our best pupils, while unoccupied, fall into mischief—hence irregular attendance is a source of disorder. While the intelligent, faithful parent, comprehending fully the importance of education and the necessity of regular attendance in order to secure it, procures every means in his power to educate his child to profit by the educational advantages the government provides. How many parents there are, who being ignorant and undervalued themselves, greatly underrate the value of education, and entirely hinder its acquirement by a selfish desire of the parent for the services of the child! Thus in this enlightened age thousands are annually are reaching the period of manhood mental and moral dwarfs. In a Republic like this, where every man, however degraded or ignorant, has a voice in the management, is it not essential that the laws of the State should protect her own citizens by compelling parents to educate their children? The protection and welfare of our Republic demands it. Every day thousands of the lower classes of Germany, Italy and Ireland are landing on our shores with a view of becoming citizens of our country; accustomed to strict legislation, having no personal force, entirely dependent on the government, to take part in the management of our Government. They are its subjects for education, rather than for guides, chosen with power to control in educational affairs. Their children seldom attend school, but generally wander in the streets of our city, to obtain a precarious livelihood, ere they have obtained the knowledge requisite to exercise the rights of country. Very large sums of money are raised in taxes by the State and municipalities from the masses, and should not the Government compel the parents to see that their children receives the educational benefits of the system of education is, so far as the children are concerned, compulsory, since the latter, entirely unprepelled by the parents, attend school in such a manner as to obtain an education, then the only defect in our present system of education is, that the compulsion should be left in the hand of the parents, since they are not all capable of such care and attention as the law requires of them. Let the State, with the strong arm of the government, to compel a regular attendance upon the public schools of the thousands of immigrants, and every child in the land. We then may get useful members of society. Every child, irrespective of parentage, of physical and mental capacity, should be enforced by strict compulsory laws, thereby alike on parent and child. How did our Clarks, Woodsons, Georges, Roberts and McHenrys die? Our Moores, Fiskes, Lyons, Cookmans—how did they die? Nor in this holy dying, these decided victories over the last enemy, confined to the ministers of our Zion. How have members died? I need not go out of this congregation for an answer. You have told me here how they departed—how they lived—how they died. I have heard you tell the story of the last fond farewell. There was light in the valley of death—they fell asleep in Jesus, as our dear brother did the other day, whose blood washed, happy soul, angels caught upon their pinions, while the body was asleep. 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THE PISTOL.

Another Shooting Affray.

Between twelve and one o'clock Sunday morning, an affray occurred on Thirtieth street, near Penn, which will probably result in the death of one of the parties engaged in it. John Madden and Martin Daugherty, both residents of the Twelfth ward, and three or four others, all iron workers, were together Saturday night, and had been drinking, and about midnight started to go together along the way Madden and a young man named Blythe got into a dispute, which resulted in a fight. Madden threw Blythe, whereupon Daugherty interfered and separated them. Some further words passed, when Madden made against Blythe, whereupon he drew his revolver and fired a shot in the air, intending to frighten the combatants. They then attacked him and he fired, the ball striking Daugherty in the mouth and passing out through the left jaw, thus inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

Officer Slater heard the shots in the neighborhood, repaired to the spot, where he found Daugherty in the arms of two of his friends, and Madden and Blythe standing near. Taking the wounded man to a surgeon, and he started in pursuit of Madden, whom he arrested a short time afterwards. Madden was taken in confidence, on Pike street, and brought him to the Central Station. The injured man was taken to his home and Dr. Butterfield summoned. The Deputy Mayor was notified, and accompanied by Major Hartupee, repaired to Daugherty's house and took his information, charging Madden with felonious shooting. Madden was then committed to the city prison to await Daugherty's injuries. Blythe was also arrested, but was released on giving bail for his appearance on Monday.

Drawing in the Public Schools.

The Bureau of Education has issued a circular, containing much valuable information with regard to drawing in the public schools, and the present condition of art-education in the United States. General interest in arteducation in this country may be said to have begun in 1870, by the passage of a law by the State of Massachusetts, making drawing a required study in the public schools of every city or town having more than ten thousand inhabitants should, "annually make provision for giving free instruction in industrial or mechanical drawing, to persons over fifteen years of age, either in day or evening schools, under the direction of the School Committee;" and at the same time Mr. Walter Smith, "Art-master, London, late head-master of the Leeds school of Art and Science and Training-school for art-teachers," was invited by the State of Massachusetts and the city of Boston to come to this country and undertake the task of putting popular art-education in motion. The progress made in four years cannot be very great, particularly when we consider the fact stated by Mr. Smith, in a letter to the Bureau, that on his arrival the first thing he "discovered with certainty was that not one of the teachers of drawing did not exist" in the United States. He therefore applied himself constantly to measure by getting an act from the Legislature establishing a State Normal Art School, and this he succeeded in obtaining in 1871. He at once received over two hundred applications for admission, and in the end chose "with proper convenience" about sixty. Each could open with five hundred. Mr. Smith adds: "I have on my desk applications from many colleges and universities in several States for accomplished teachers of art. I do not know one of them. I take it we must make one, and then we may make perhaps ten more in two years." In all North America could have, as every European country has, an industrial art school, which should by its graduates affect the value and industry of every branch of industry." As a further evidence of the popular interest in the subject, the fact is mentioned that the lessons given by Mr. Smith and his assistants in 1872 were attended by five hundred and seventy teachers, and in 1873 by six hundred and twenty. The object of this movement is, of course, to give America skilled artisans.

Here in Pittsburgh very considerable progress in drawing in the public schools, it is said, was made a required study in all our public schools in September, 1873, the commencement of the school year, and one-tenth of the second yearly commenced. Mr. Smith's system is taught, and although the same difficulties are encountered here as in Boston, they are fast behind-hand. Most of the pupils take great interest in it, and where the teacher is competent, succeed in it, and results follow. In our High School there are two regular drawing teachers, and the course is carried, of course, a thorough education in the art is given.

Distressing Accident.

On Saturday evening last, about dark, a woman was discovered lying a short distance from the track of the Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston Railway, at a point between Hays and Howard stations, as the train was coming west, by Mr. Semple, the engineer. The unfortunate woman had fallen into a ditch at the roadside and broken her leg. She said that for the past few days she had been living in the poor-house, from whence she had escaped that morning, and while on her way back to the city, being weak and exhausted from fatigue, she accidentally fell into the ditch, with the above result. She stumbled out, but was unable to proceed further.

The place she was trying to reach, she said, was the house of the family in which she had lived before being sent to the poor-house several days before. She was placed on board the train and brought to the depot, after which she was removed to the house mentioned and a physician summoned. It transpired that she had lived in the family in the capacity of servant, and having allowed her affections to be trifled with, had become *enciente*, upon hearing which she was sent to the alms-house, as stated. The family received her kindly and having made provision for her comfort, at last accounts she was doing well.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Inspection by the Commissioners.

Messrs. George W. Wilson, Jenkin Jones, William B. Hays and Thomas A. Pender, members of the Board of Fire Commissioners, with Assistant Chief Engineer Hamill, on Saturday made a tour of inspection of the Fire Department. The alarm telegraph wagon was brought into requisition, and by it the party was conveyed to each of the eleven buildings now in use, where the apparatus were inspected, and the general keeping of the places, men and horses, examined into. The men of the fourteen companies, viz., ten steam engine companies, three hook and ladder companies, and one independent hose company, sustained their reputation as the neatest, most orderly and active body of uniformed men to be found anywhere. The apparatus and the houses generally were found clean and neat, and where repairs or improvements were needed, the Commission took note of it. An interesting feature of the visit was the trial of each company in the matter of time required to hitch up. In this they take a pride and each company vies with the others in a spirit of friendly rivalry as to the speed with which they can get ready for action. The horses are kept in constant practice and show remarkable sagacity in their movements. The disfigurance of the stalls from the apparatus varies in the houses, and this, with occasional changes of horses, causes a difference in the time that can be made. With horses well drilled and familiar with the movements required of them, together with plenty of room and handy stalls, they are put in their places and hitched up with astonishing celerity. On Saturday the William Phillip's Company, (Engine Company, No. 5), located on Center avenue, near the car shed, made the best time made, and at the first the hose carriage and the engine were in position in 1 minute, 20 seconds. In their places, in exactly *thirteen and a half* seconds. On the second trial they were one second behind. Any one of the three companies, with all their frequent inconveniences, can start in it in twenty seconds, certainly quick enough.

The Pittsburgh Fire Department was never in better condition, and can move completely equipped than at present. Some of the companies, however, have not the full complement of men, the number having been cut down during the past summer with a view to economy. The appointment of Barney Mahon were taken to the Western Penitentiary by Sheriff Bobb, of Blair county. Barney and Washington were handcuffed together, while Mechan and McMahon were partners in trouble.

A MEETING of representatives from the different Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of this diocese was held at St. Paul's Cathedral last evening for the purpose of organizing a Diocesan Union. The attendance was quite large. A committee was appointed on organization, after which the meeting adjourned to meet Saturday evening next.

THE handsome improvement being made to the extensive works of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips consists in the erection of a brick structure on the corner of Fifth avenue and Eleventh street. It will be a handsomely shaped building, with an arched front, which will be entirely fire proof. But one-half of it will be built this season, and the other half next spring. In the basement of the structure will be the various kinds of presses and punchers, while the main floor will be used for packing rooms and a suite of offices.

The Government Site.

Judge Stowe, on Saturday, rendered a decision in the matter of the exceptions to the report of the Board of Viewers, in selecting the Fourth avenue site for the Government building. The exceptions were overruled.

How They Do It.

Some persons can't be convinced that some things are done as well as others, unless they have demonstrative experience, and some of that class found out to their sorrow on Saturday. Bramlette manages to supply the great demand now made on his office for tickets for the Centennial, and has a long list of those who "who kept the truth so pure of old."

Men of the "League Convenant," men whom the House of Stuart, with Graham of Claverhouse and his dragoons, as their instruments of tyranny, could not wring from their faith, or trample into submission to the establishment. They came from that Ulsterian province, which for seven 1771 and 1773 sent twenty-five thousand Presbyterians into America, multitudes of whom found their way into this valley and through it. One stream of population wending its way down through Virginia into the Carolinas, and another crossing the mountains to the head waters of the Ohio, followed its course down the ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Look Box 202 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Of such were our immediate ancestry, who, in the days of the revolution, dauntlessly conquered tyrants, forgave them; who, having won and established